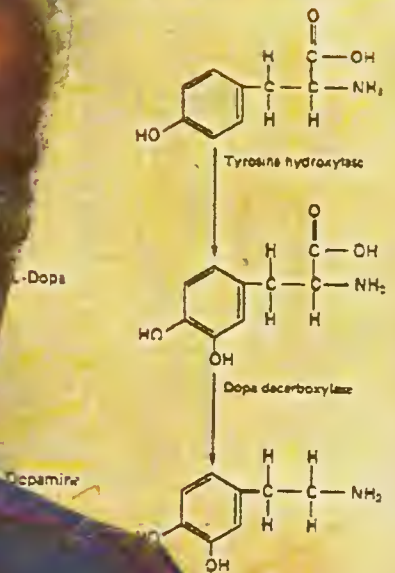


Brown Alumni Monthly

February 1992

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In 1936 things were far different from the way they are today, especially in terms of financial matters. The end of the Depression was still a year away and only a few high school students, comparatively speaking, went on to college. I was fortunate to be able to attend a fine university with financial help from Brown and various private loans.

I have always felt the education I received at Brown was the best to be had. It certainly contributed to the formation of many friendships and prepared me for my life's work.

It gives me a great sense of satisfaction to be able to provide, through a Life Income Gift, funds to Brown which can be used by the University for scholarships and financial aid to students yet to climb College Hill. As a secondary benefit, my class is credited for a reunion gift and I receive an annual income and a tax deduction.

Brown University has provided for me an education of which I am proud, and in this way I can now help provide for Brown's future.



For more information on Life Income Gifts and a copy of *Invest in Brown* write:

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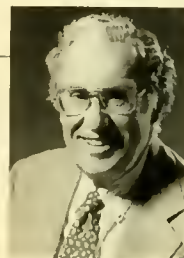
Brown Alumni Monthly



New Hope for the Body Betrayed

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Physician and researcher Patrick Aebischer has developed a brain implant that may prove to be a major breakthrough in the treatment of Parkinson's disease.



My Ruthless Companion

25

Ken Gilmore '53 had his first encounter with the degenerative disease he dubbed "Brain-Dead Bob" in 1984. The retired editor-in-chief of *Reader's Digest* gives a first-hand report on living with Parkinson's.



Reading a Multicultural Canon

28

Want to expand your literary diet? Open your mind? Berkeley professor Arthur Blaustein '54 offers a reading list as palatable as it is enriching.

Louise Lamphere's Legacy

30

For thirteen years, faculty hiring has been governed by a Consent Decree. As the end of the decree draws near, here is a look at some surprising ways it has shaped the University.



Keeping Watch Over the Constitution

37

Indiana Civil Liberties head Michael Gradison '64 aims to defend the Bill of Rights, plain and simple.

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Cover: Illustration by Kenneth Crook.

Brown

Alumni Monthly

February 1992
Volume 92, No. 5

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Carrying the Mail

Ball-park behavior

Editor: I'll bet those graduating seniors guilty of ball-park behavior in the First Baptist Meeting House last May (BAM, June/July) would be outraged by a similar lack of respect for a place of worship of another culture.

David R. Ebbitt '41
Newport, R.I.

'The Ennui of P.C.'

Editor: Jacob Levy's article, "The Ennui of P.C." (BAM, October), was not only most informative on what's in and out on the Brown campus these days but very well written as well.

Perhaps I should raise the praise level of that last remark. The article was *astonishingly* well written, considering that Mr. Levy is only a month or two into his junior year.

I for one would like to hear more from this young man. His maturity and insight are such that perhaps the BAM's editor might consider giving him further assignments? Column titles like "around campus" come to mind, but I am sure that Mr. Levy can think of better ones.

Roy O. Stratton '52
Niskayuna, N.Y.

P.S. Your contents page assigned the lead to the class of '94, an unintentional error, I am sure.

You are indeed correct; Jacob Levy is class of '93. His article about the 100th anniversary of the Brown Daily Herald will appear in the April BAM. — Editor

Editor: I enjoyed reading Jacob Levy's piece concerning the demise of "P.C." at Brown. Unfortunately, this report, while doubtless welcome news to many,

seemed somewhat premature. Indeed, I found Mr. Levy's pronouncement particularly ironic in light of the appearance, in the same issue, of a letter to the editor decrying the publication of a liquor advertisement which evinced "callous disregard" for the presumably delicate sensibilities of mid-seventeenth-century British tars. It would seem that the reports of the death of P.C. have been greatly exaggerated.

Jacques LeBoeuf '87
Chicago

Editor: Jacob Levy's article, while trying to give a "history" of political correctness and its demise at Brown, ends up perpetuating much of the confusion between political correctness and liberalism that has gotten so much national attention in the past year. Like many other critics of "P.C.-ism," Levy chooses to use "political correctness" to encompass any tendency to question the status quo of education, or to fight for equal rights for women and people of color. I'm tired of "political correctness" being a blanket statement to disregard ideas that spring from the left. I recognize that there may be an oppressive liberalism somewhere, but this is a minority different from other kinds of liberalism, as I'm sure Levy would assume all conservative tendencies cannot be described under one definition. In fact, there is a conservative orthodoxy as well, as is evidenced by the on-going national "debate" over the "terrible influences" of P.C.-ness, that has been less a debate and more an intellectualist stream of excuses and pontifications against liberalism. What Levy refuses to understand in his "definition of political correctness" is that there are political ramifications behind any English class filled with white male writers, just as he

recognizes that politics exists in classes that include other kinds of writers.

Just because I think Milton and Maxine Hong Kingston should be read in literature classes, does that mean I am attacking the canon? Just because I think slave narratives are an important part of nineteenth-century American history, does that mean I have any more of an "agenda" than someone who does not agree with me? Just because I think equal rights means not only equal job and salary opportunities (which are far from being achieved), but equal representation as well, does that make me an agent trying to infiltrate the American education system? Just because I believe that a liberal arts education, for which I went to Brown, teaches me to think critically, and to question what I have learned, does that mean I should be dismissed as a liberal loony?

I appreciate Levy's last paragraph, where he recognizes some of what I have just written. But even buying into the idea of a national wave of political correctness from which we need to be saved, or that all liberal tendencies are coupled with intolerance of others, is misguided and unfortunate. Maybe Levy should settle down and read a little Toni Morrison to decide whether or not it is important enough not only for black women but for himself as well.

Amy Copperman '90
Minneapolis

Editor: Jacob Levy's article was by far the most thoughtful, articulate, and open-minded commentary that I have heard on the subject. Ideologues on both sides of the political spectrum could benefit from reading it. In fact, in the interest of greater sensitivity and tolerance, I suggest that all Brown students and faculty be required to read his articles and adopt his views in their entirety.

David Zuckerman '81
Seattle

Editor: Jacob Levy's article falls under the general category of whitewash. Sending one of the P.C. faithful at Brown to report on P.C. at Brown is a little like sending David Duke to be a judge at Nuremberg.

Brown has had an oppressive P.C. orthodoxy at least since my time there, 1975-79. I vividly recall students being

silenced by professors when an "objectionable" statement was made. One student was shouted down in class when he had the audacity to suggest that windfall profit taxes on oil companies were ill-advised. One really brave student once suggested that the native Africans the British found there in the 1800s benefited by learning about an alphabet and written language. The student survived – barely.

The problem with the P.C.-ers is that *real* life doesn't reflect their theories. Therefore they must always change people, change the language, change history, to suit their views. It's really a Maoist view of the world – note that offenders are sent for sensitivity training. Re-education camps are probably next.

I've called the alumni office about a remaining \$1,000 pledge of mine. I find it tough to contribute to a place – one of the few left – where freedom of speech is at risk. To date no one has called me back. Since this letter will never see the light of day in your "happy talk" magazine, please pass it on to the alumni office.

John Grassi '79
San Francisco

'Grass Roots Gallery'

Editor: Congratulations to Bruce Fellman for his article, "Grass Roots Gallery" (*BAM*, October). The accomplishments of Gary Johnson '57 make all Brown grads proud.

There must be many interesting stories on what graduates are doing. Who do we have in medicine, law, politics, public service, finance, etc. Let's have more!

How about a self-addressed, tear-out insert for jotting down a "class note"?

Bob Rapelye '41
Providence

'Study the Torah'

Editor: In response to Marrena Lindberg's reply (*Mail*, September) to Michael Glaser's letter (*Mail*, May), I find her response interesting, yet incorrect.

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their land at a given time depends on divine "approval" of their moral standing. G-d judges the Jewish people and decides whether to exile them among the nations (temporarily letting other nations take over their land) or whether to bring the Jewish people back to take possession of their land.

But when did G-d delegate responsibility for judging the Jewish people to President Bush, the UN, or the editors of *TIKKUN* magazine?

Right now, it would seem that G-d's plan for extending Israel's borders and gathering the exiles back to Israel is unfolding on a year-by-year, day-to-day basis. Every time an Arab country attacks Israel, Israel ends up with more land than before. More and more Jewish immigrants from all over the world arrive every day. During the Gulf War, thirty-nine SCUD missiles were fired at Israel while the entire population (myself included) huddled in sealed rooms above ground instead of in bomb shelters, yet only one person was killed. This doesn't look like divine displeasure to me. It looks like a time of miracles.

Politically correct or not, I'm not going anywhere.

Susan Reiss Shapiro '86
Petach Tikva, Israel

'Tradition at its best'

Editor: In reply to Winifred Kiernan's letter (*Mail*, September): "Is tradition dead at Brown?"

In 1976, four members of the class of 1951 carried our class banner in the Commencement procession – to honor our 25th reunion. I believe that we were the first class to do so – also – if memory holds, we made "center fold" in the *BAM* with the photo of us marching down the hill, with the banner. We four have continued to carry this banner at our 30th, 35th, and now our 40th reunions. We also have it at most football games. It is not kept in a bank vault. The idea seems to have caught on – now most classes proudly carry their banner down the hill. The University seems to like the banner idea also – this year they gave out reunion class banners – i.e., 5th, 10th, etc.

This is not male chauvinism at its worst – it is tradition at its best!

Saul Arvedon '51
Needham, Mass.

David Santoro remembered

Editor: After reading my good friend David Santoro's simple obituary in the September *BAM*, I felt compelled to write something more descriptive about his life and its ending. I'm sure many readers were touched by David's piece "A few words" (*Finally*, February 1991). He, in turn, was touched by the many letters he received in response. He deeply appreciated every letter from every new friend he "never had a chance to meet."

In addition to sharing his story with the *BAM* readers, David so impressed a reporter at the *Las Vegas Review Journal*, Joan Burkhart, that she wrote an article about his AIDS experience which was published on what would have been his thirty-second birthday, July 31. "Use my life to teach others about AIDS," he had told her.

Ms. Burkhart captured a bit of David's unique outlook when she wrote: "He knew he wouldn't last the summer. But he seemed to like the idea of going out with a bang. So he predicted to his nurses that his last day would be either July 4 or July 11, the day of total solar eclipse. In fact, as the sun dimmed in Las Vegas at mid-day on July 11, a group of family and friends – whom David had taken to calling his circle of love – were gathering . . . for his funeral. He had died July 7."

But Ms. Burkhart only knew David for a few months before his death, while he was emaciated, bedridden, and going blind. Her article barely touches upon David's sharp wit, incisive intellect, and enormous artistic talents.

David was a most caring and generous individual – always thinking of others, always willing to lend a hand. And he *loved* to talk. Each conversation with David was a stimulating experience. He told me that another friend had said he would pass away in the midst of an endless stream of words. But in the end, he was too weak to say much.

Anne L. Yard '81 and I were the only alumni who attended David's wake and funeral. It saddened me that his numerous friends could not be there with us to celebrate his life and grieve together over his death. They would have appreciated the thought and effort David put into planning the event.

David's last message to those of us left behind was, "So long for now. Hello

forever." He said he would always be with me, and I believe him. He said he had a need to be remembered. Who could forget?

Ruby Ming '81
San Jose, Calif.

Cammarian Club

Editor: This is my first, and probably my last, letter to an editor. I write because recent *BAM* letters supporting, on the grounds of free speech, a student who acted like an ass are so ridiculous.

What Brown needs is to bring back the Cammarian Club of earlier years. It would have taken care of Hann in short order. Either he would have then left of his own accord, or he would have behaved like a gentleman from then on; the administration would have been spared a problem with unthinking alumni/ae; and the Brown campus would have had a cleaner air.

In this connection, I well recall an instance at the 1990 graduation when a drunken student appeared as the president was giving a wonderful talk on the Green, and tried to interrupt with foul language. The president calmly stopped speaking until the sod had walked away, but never have I – and I suspect many others – been more embarrassed at a public gathering. Was this the Brown we loved and supported?

Yes, bring back the Cam Club.
Winthrop M. Southworth, Jr. '30
Chevy Chase, Md.

'On a Collision Course with History'

Editor: As I read "On a Collision Course with History" (*BAM*, October), I wondered whether Michael Gross was aware of how James Meredith, who once bravely integrated the University of Mississippi, is now spending his time. I was shocked to find that Mr. Meredith, a man I once so admired, is scheduled to stump for former Klansman David Duke in my home state of Louisiana's gubernatorial race. Meredith has even appeared on Duke's TV ads.

As Mr. Gross noted in his article, the South has changed a great deal since Meredith marched in 1963. Those who risked their lives to fight for civil rights made the South a place I am proud to

call home, for without the progress they brought about, I simply could not live in Louisiana with a clear conscience. I am terrified, however, that if even the heroes who sacrificed to create the new South now turn in disenchantment towards those who want to set the clock back, it may be impossible for me one day to move back to Louisiana and continue the struggle for progress.

Jack Resneck, Jr. '92

Campus

Editor: Thanks very much for printing Mike Gross's terrific article, complete with pictures, on the James Meredith march passing through Tougaloo College in 1966. That summer in Tougaloo all of us from Brown struggled to learn about Mississippi and its people. We struggled with new social situations and ideas in a highly charged, volatile, and sometimes terrifying environment. While he struggled with us, Mike also took pictures. The pictures and words help to clear away the cobwebs to recall that eventful summer twenty-five years ago. We are grateful to Mike for taking the pictures then and putting his recollections on paper now.

The only correction I would make to the article is that the Brown-Tougaloo project was always a two-way street, with the lives of the Brown students enriched beyond measure by the opportunity of teaching at Tougaloo.

In our travels around Mississippi that summer to the Delta, to Vicksburg, to Ole Miss, and to Bay St. Louis we learned much about the two parallel but intermingled societies. We were white outsiders, and there was always the issue of which side were we on when push came to shove. Outside Tougaloo we, like other Northern activists, were anxious, wary, and very careful. Inside the gates of Tougaloo College, pictured in their simplicity on page 23, it was a different world.

Inside the gates, the Tougaloo campus was separated both physically and spiritually from the tension and fear that existed in Mississippi. We were the teachers in an eight-week summer school that was designed to prepare incoming Tougaloo freshmen for their first year of college work. The students were almost all from the segregated school system of Mississippi; this was a school system in which for many areas the black schools closed during cotton-

picking season so that the children could help out in the fields. These students were very poorly educated by our standards, but many of them were obviously quite bright. Each of us, within certain guidelines, was free to teach as best we could. For some of us it was our first paying job - \$50 per week plus room and board. The focus of the summer school was on the basics: English, math, science, and history. Our group was united by our commitment to civil rights, but was otherwise a heterogeneous Brown group with all academic areas represented; thus we had no difficulty covering all the subject matter.

At Tougaloo we got to know each other and our students. We soon found out that we all liked to hang out in the hot Mississippi summer nights, we liked to listen to music and dance, we liked to play softball and tennis, but most of all we liked to go down the back road out of campus to Mama T's to eat hamburgers, throw quarters in the jukebox, and drink a substance called Champale. There were huge gaps in our cultural backgrounds and economic means, but Brown and Tougaloo provided us with a common ground on which to have a

mutually beneficial relationship. I remember realizing that racial barriers probably could be bridged when early in the summer the dining hall served chitlins. Many of the black people were as anxious as I was for darkness to come, so we could hit the road to Mama T's for something more edible.

A marvelous thing about the Brown-Tougaloo project in 1966 was that it provided the Brown graduates with a meaningful way to participate in the civil rights struggle. We were hired to perform a needed service that we were very well-qualified and enthusiastic to perform. We functioned in a safe, friendly environment, but we were positively involved in a historic struggle for social and political change. We did not engage in any confrontational activity. I personally was quite fearful of confrontations, but I also felt it was improper for us to incite strife and violence and then retreat to the safety of our Northern homes. I also thought that if we were just to be politically active, it was more appropriate to do so in our own backyards, in New York or Boston, where the racism was just as real but more complicated and not so easily cast

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in a framework of right versus wrong.

The group of Brown students at Tougaloo in 1966 was heterogeneous in its appetite and willingness for confrontation and political action. In addition to Mike and myself, there was Charlie Blank '63, Susan Blank '67 A.M., Stan "Stokely" Palmer '66, Claudia Perkins '66, Ginny Chappell '66, Penny Wharton, and several others whose names and classes, unfortunately, I can't accurately record.

During that summer, I believe we were all satisfied with our role as teachers, working toward the reality of freedom, but allowing others to do the confrontational politics. Furthermore, I suspect we are all still grateful to Brown and Tougaloo for a rewarding educational experience which permanently enriched our lives.

Joel Pasternack '65
Pittsford, N.Y.

Editor: I find Michael Gross's account of the past and most recent experiences in Jackson thought-provoking. His hopeful impressions of blacks' positions in Jackson today are particularly encouraging and of interest, for I too found myself traveling for the first time to Jackson recently and came away with an impression that the deep South still has so far to go in improving the average black person's quality of life.

As a marketing executive for the Coca-Cola Company, I found myself conducting store checks of convenience-store locations in Jackson this Labor Day weekend in preparation for a market research project. As I drove the inner-city neighborhoods in Jackson that are primarily black, and some of the more upscale, white suburbs, I found the dichotomy in quality of life hard to swallow.

I even got lost at one point and ended up at the gates of Tougaloo College, thrilled to see this college with ties to Brown and important social and educational history. Touring the campus, I found paint peeling off of the buildings in an almost submissive state of disrepair. While the friendly warmth of the campus is readily apparent, as it is in the inner-city neighborhoods, there is work to be done and a long way to go before true equality is struck.

As I finished my day of store checks, climbing high into the sky on a Delta jet homeward bound to Atlanta, I reflected

on all that I'd seen that day. While struck with how far we have to go to lift the quality of life for all citizens, a sense of warmth and hope did overcome me, however, as I recalled mental images of families, black and white, out on their respective porches that day doing what Americans do on Labor Day – enjoying each other's company, barbecuing and drinking Cokes.

Perhaps the real lesson here is that equality, most importantly, is a state of mind, not just a state of being.

Alice Wheelwright '81
Atlanta

'Second to none'

Editor: Recently I had occasion to peruse alumni magazines of several different colleges. It was with pride that I found the *Brown Alumni Monthly* to be second to none in quality.

Your October issue was particularly good for its choice of topics. Moreover, the letters to the editor dealt with real issues. The letter from Prudence Wayland-Smith denouncing the Gulf War reflects the considered thought, I believe, of a steadily increasing number of Americans.

Arthur E. Jensen '26
Hanover, N.H.

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus

Editor: I thought at first it was just a misprint, but when the same error was repeated twice in Professor Davis's article on Marcus Aurelius (*BAM*, April) and then repeated in Christopher Beetle's letter (*Mail*, October), I felt it was time to correct it.

The Roman Emperor known to history as *Antoninus Pius* (not "Antonius"), who reigned from A.D. 136-161, adopted, as his son and successor, Marcus Aurelius Verus, who then was renamed Marcus Aurelius *Antoninus* (not "Antonius") after his adoptive father. In an effort to select the very best man for the job, each of Marcus's four predecessors had adopted as heir a really capable man instead of handing the empire on to his own son by birth. While Marcus was indeed, as Professor Davis says, both a philosopher and a conscientious, able ruler, he persecuted Christians and chose his own weak, licentious son

Commodus to succeed him. Thus he contributed to that very deterioration of the empire to which Professor Davis alludes.

The original of our statue of Marcus Aurelius, which inspired all this, comes down from antiquity. According to some authorities, it stood at first in the Roman Forum near the column of Phocas and honored Marcus's generosity to the people in forgiving taxes owed by the people and in founding and endowing certain schools (see *Dio Cassius* 71.32). In the early Middle Ages it was thought to be a statue of Constantine, and in 1187 it was removed to the Lateran. When Michelangelo, however, rebuilt the top of the Capitoline Hill in 1538, he set the statue in the Center of the Piazza del Campidoglio, where it was still standing on my first visit to Rome in 1954. Seeing it then was like meeting an old friend.

A. Wilson Whitman '29
Newport, R.I.

Ads for alcohol

Editor: I am enclosing the alcohol ads I have removed from copies of the *BAM* that I kept in my photography studio. I am grateful to Paul M. Jones (*Mail*, October) for bringing this matter to my attention. I must admit when reading his letter I thought he was misquoting – Brown University could not be so blind as not to see the sociological problems inherent in that ad (cover 4, May). I scrambled through the issues I had in my office and to my amazement found the quotes to be accurate. I cannot allow such trash to be in view of young adults.

You may continue to run ads supporting alcohol and the idea that it makes life easier . . . however, I will continue to tear them out and mail them back to you!

Melvyn Rota '70 M.A.T.
North Uxbridge, Mass.

League 'doormat'

Editor: Congratulations, we have won another football game, three now during the last three or four years. Why should we continue to be the "doormat" of the Ivy League? If we can't field a good team, let's get out. Even Rhode Island is beating us regularly.

George A. Dickey '33
Clemson, S.C.

Books

By James Reinbold

Of beacons and keepers and their families

Kindly Lights: A History of the Lighthouses of Southern New England by **Sarah C. Gleason** '80 A.M. (Beacon Press, Boston, 1991). \$19.95.

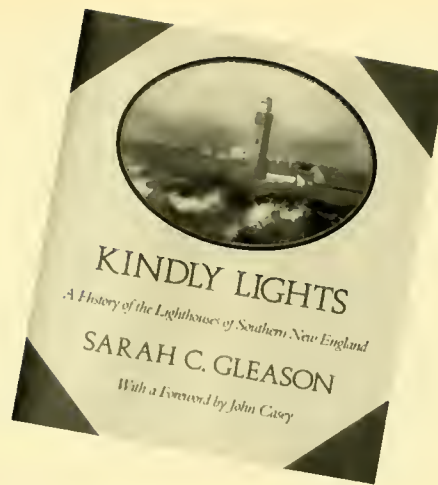
I took *Kindly Lights* with me on my summer vacation. It had arrived, fortuitously, from the publisher just days before I packed my bags for a week in August at a cottage on Deer Isle, Maine. I knew it would be the perfect book to sit down with after a day's activity.

Kindly Lights is a treasure, like all rare books discovered on summer cottage shelves. I thought for a moment about leaving it behind, imagining future vacations settling down at night with the book. It would have been, perhaps, a more enduring form of praise than this simple review.

"Lighthouses are as romantic as castles," John Casey writes in the foreword to the book. "They are symbols of noble solitude." True, but keepers were hardly hermitic – many raised families – and their acts of bravery and dedication are well chronicled in Gleason's book.

No doubt the most famous of lighthouse keepers was Ida Lewis, who succeeded her mother as keeper of the Newport, Rhode Island, Lime Rock Lighthouse after her father suffered a stroke. She became a national hero when an article about her rescues appeared in *Harper's Weekly* in July of 1869. Lewis tended Lime Rock from 1854 until several days before her death in 1911. She received many honors, including a Congressional medal for bravery, and was visited by President U.S. Grant, General William T. Sherman, and suffragist Susan B. Anthony.

Today, of course, lighthouses are abandoned or automated; the final phase of technological development has made the lighthouse keeper an extinct species. Yet in one chapter of the book, Gleason writes about another period in



the history of lighthouses when technology was thwarted. David Melville showed that gas could be used to fuel the lighthouse beacon. He conducted his experiments in 1817-18 at Rhode Island's Beavertail Lighthouse, but though his evidence was compelling, a conspiracy of Nantucket whalers, fearful of losing their oil market, prevailed to scuttle his innovation.

Perhaps the most devastating storm ever to strike Rhode Island was the hurricane of 1938. John Ganze was keeper of the Plum Beach Light in Narragansett Bay. On that fateful day in September, Edwin Babcock, the substitute keeper who was in the house with Ganze, noted, "We felt a breeze coming."

Then, "We saw the Saunderstown ferry, then we couldn't see that or Whale Rock [another lighthouse]. Soon the waves were twenty feet high. One came through the kitchen window and pushed the stove to the wall. We kept moving from one floor to another until we got to the third deck. The porthole was open and the wind was coming in; then a wave came in, too. It had to have been thirty feet high. Houses and timber were going by, but they didn't hit the light, because of the riprap around the bottom."

The hurricane, Gleason writes, was "a forewarning of the end of an era – marked the next year by the Coast Guard's taking charge of the lighthouse system." Narragansett Bay lighthouses were decommissioned – Whale Rock had been demolished by the storm, keeper Walter Eberle lost – and the Jamestown Bridge would serve as the navigational signal. Bristol Ferry Light, farther up the bay, had already been made obsolete by the Mount Hope Bridge.

After World War II, civilian keepers were replaced by Coast Guard person-

nel, who kept lighthouses as part of their tour duty.

Kindly Lights is enriched with fifty black-and-white photographs, twenty engravings, and an extensive bibliography.

Books received

♦♦ *Baghdad Without a Map and Other Misadventures in Arabia* by **Tony Horwitz** '80 (Dutton, New York, 1991). \$18.95.

♦♦ *Dr. Deming: The American Who Taught the Japanese About Quality* by **Rafael Aguayo** '70 (Lyle Stuart, Carol Publishing Group, New York, 1990). \$19.95.

♦♦ *Fitzgerald's Craft of Short Fiction: The Collected Stories 1920-1935* by **Alice Hall Petry** '79 Ph.D. (The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, 1991). \$12.95 paper.

♦♦ *How Corporate Truths Become Competitive Traps* by **Eileen C. Shapiro** '71 (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1991). \$19.95.

♦♦ *Working-Class Americanism: The Politics of Labor in a Textile City, 1914-1960* by **Gary Gerstle** '76 (Cambridge University Press, New York, 1991). \$14.95 paper. \$42.50 cloth, published in 1989.

♦♦ *Women's Growth in Connection: Writings from the Stone Center* by **Judith V. Jordan** '65, Alexandra G. Kaplan, Jean Baker Miller, Irene P. Stiver, Janet L. Surrey (The Guilford Press, New York, 1991). n.p. paper; \$40.00 hardcover.

♦♦ *Healing Pain: Attachment, Loss and Grief Therapy* by **Nini Leick** '60 and Marianne Davidsen-Nielsen (Routledge, Chapman & Hall, Inc., New York, 1991, first published in Denmark in 1987). \$16.95.

♦♦ *Individuality & Cooperative Action* edited by **Joseph E. Earley** '57 Ph.D. (Georgetown University Press, Washington, D.C., 1991). n.p.

♦♦ *Luther Farnham's A Glance at Private Libraries (1855)* edited, with preface and annotated index, by **Roger E. Stoddard** '57 (M&S Press, Weston, Massachusetts, 1991). \$25.00. **B**

Few non-conservatory student orchestras are ever asked to accompany great musicians. The Brown University Orchestra has been chosen, for the ninth time, as one of those few. And, you are cordially invited to attend these two unprecedented musical events.

On April 28th, 1992 at the Avery

Fisher Hall in New York City, world renowned violinist Itzhak Perlman will be accompanied by the Brown University Orchestra in a concert to benefit financial aid at Brown.

Then, on Commencement Weekend, May 24th, 1992, extraordinary flutist Eugenia Zukerman will perform accompanied by the

With Music As I Brown Won't Be The

**Violinist Itzhak Perlman and
The Brown University Orchestra
in Concert.**

**Tuesday, April 28th, 1992, 7:00 PM at the
Avery Fisher Hall at Lincoln Center.**

To order tickets, call Erin Galatti at (212) 410-5008.

Tickets prices:

Corporate Sponsor	\$12,500*
(10 benefactor tickets and 25 friend tickets)	
Concertmaster	\$5,000*
Benefactor	\$1,000*
Sponsor	\$500*
Patron	\$250
Friend	\$100

*Includes a post-concert supper with Itzhak Perlman at
Tavern on the Green

Proceeds will go to benefit Brown University Financial Aid.

PROGRAM

BERLIOZ	Le Corsaire Overture, op. 21
VIVALDI	Concerto in B minor for four violins and orchestra, op. 3 no. 10
BARTOK	Dance Suite
BRAHMS	Violin Concerto in D major, op. 77

Conductor: Paul Phillips



Make plans to attend both events and order your tickets today. Be-



BROWN
UNIVERSITY

*autiful As This,
Only One To Benefit.*



**Sunday, May 24th, 1992, 8:00 PM at the
Veterans Memorial Auditorium,
Providence**

Make check payable to Brown University.

Ticket Prices: Patron (loge seating)	\$50
	\$20
	\$12

Proceeds will go to benefit the Walter Neiman Recording Archives at Brown.

DVORAK	Symphony #7 in D minor, op 70
RAVEL	Mother Goose Suite
NEILSEN	Flute Concerto

Conductor: Paul Phillips

Mike Zani and Brad Gibbs (US8)
squeeze around the mark ahead
of UC Berkeley's Seadon Wijsen.

Inset shows Zani and Gibbs
just after winning the last race
and the regatta.



UNDER THE ELMS

Thanksgiving was a time to say "*domo arigato*" for Brown's Olympic-hopeful sailors, who scored big at Tokyo's Goodwill Regatta

Their fund-raising brochure argues, "When two honor students drop out of college, they'd better have a good reason." All-American sailor Michael Zani '93 and his crew Brad Gibbs '93, who carry GPAs of 3.72 and 3.65 respectively after two years, believe that the Olympics are a good reason for taking time off from Brown.

Last spring, after leading Brown to the national collegiate sailing title, the pair decided to train full-time for a spot on the U.S. team that will compete in Barcelona this year. They achieved their first major milestone over the Thanksgiving holiday by winning the 15-foot 470 sailing class in the 1991 Japan/U.S. Intercollegiate Goodwill Regatta, held on Tokyo Bay.

Zani and Gibbs headlined a considerable show of force by Brown sailors at the Tokyo event. Fellow All-American Kristina Farrar '91, who also is in pursuit of an Olympic sailing berth in the women's 470 class, placed fourth behind Zani, Jirou Sugiyama (one of Japan's Olympic hopefuls), and Stanford's Brady Sih,

another sailor vying for a trip to Barcelona this spring. A third Brown All-American, Kevin Hall '91, earned a fourth overall in the Snipe class, another 15-footer. His scorecard included winning two of the five races sailed.

Begun as a promotion for Japanese corporations doing business in the U.S., the Goodwill Regatta has doubled in size since its inauguration in 1989. Twelve two-person teams from each nation sailed that year in Newport Beach, California. Thirty-two teams returned the following year, again at the expense of the Japanese. Although the young Japanese sailors came away with tremendous insights about both American collegiate sailing and culture, they didn't fare well in the overall standings. Members of the All-Japan Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association, which oversees the sport, convinced their backers to host the event in their home waters to try and even the score.

This year's tab, including airfare and accommodations for sixty American sailors, coaches, and staff, reportedly reached \$350,000. The

bills were paid by such Japanese corporations as title sponsor Nikken Lease and the Rentacom Group.

The regatta, held from November 27 to 29, conformed to the Japanese style of collegiate sailing. Instead of the short, tactical races favored by the Americans, the Japanese prefer longer courses that reward boat speed. In addition to overcoming jet lag and getting used to seaweed soup for breakfast, the American sailors had to concentrate — many for the first time — simply on making their boats go fast through the water.

For Zani and Gibbs, the transition wasn't all that difficult. The pair had immediately jelled at Brown, winning the U.S. Team Racing Championships, the Snipe New England Championships, the New England Intercollegiate Sailing Championships, and the Harry Anderson Trophy in 1990 alone. With the freckle-faced Zani well on his way to a repeat selection as an All-American in 1990, the duo considered how far they might go.

"My father (William Zani '60) had been an Olympic-

caliber swimmer," says Zani, "and he convinced us to take a shot at it. We started planning at Christmas and decided to take the 1991 academic year off. At first we thought we'd do it just for the experience, but the American men's 470 class has become pretty wide open. We consider ourselves the dark ponies at this point."

For the five weeks prior to Tokyo, the pair practiced in Southern California, where the Olympic trials will take place in early April. In Japan, they found their boat speed superior in nearly all conditions. They also learned quite a bit about international competition, knowledge that will be important should they make it to Barcelona.

"I never realized how much I talk to people in other boats while we're racing," says Zani. "With the Japanese, language was a problem. Brad wrote some key phrases in Japanese on the deck so I'd know what to yell, but other times we just had to rely on hand signals."

The Brown pair built their victory on a superb final-day performance. After a 20th and a 5th, they blast-

ed away from the rest of the fleet with two firsts and a second, putting them comfortably ahead of Jirou Sugiyama. They had come expecting to win, and reaching their goal offered satisfaction, even if it was only temporary. "Within fifteen minutes, the thrill was over," says Gibbs. "We were thinking about what we could have done better and how to win our next regatta."

Being one of only two American female skippers at the Goodwill Regatta held few surprises for Kristina Farrar, whose crew was Darren Rosenberg '92. The biology major won every collegiate women's regatta she entered in the spring of 1988, prompting Brown coach Brad Dellenbaugh '76 to move her into the varsity fleet. Farrar's honorable-mention All-American season was followed by two outright All-American honors, a feat never before achieved by a woman in collegiate sailing.

Actually, Farrar is just one part of the female sailing powerhouse that has led Brown sailing for the past decade. In the late 1970s, sailors such as Martha Starkweather and Nancy Gillespie, both '79, were standouts on the varsity team. Since 1985, Brown has finished first or second at every women's collegiate nationals. Pease Glaser '83 now ranks as one of the top skippers, male or female, in the Olympic Tornado catamaran class. Sisters Amy Lawser '92 and Sue Lawser '91 won a gold medal in the women's 470 class last year at the Pan American Games.

Brown's third skipper in Tokyo, Kevin Hall, also has Olympic aspirations. A double concentrator in mathematics and French literature, he completed his math courses last spring and was

on the verge of finishing his French requirements in December. A former world youth sailing champion, he hopes to compete in the singlehanded Olympic Finn class trials this spring.

While Hall's fourth-place finish may have been disappointing (neither he nor crew Virginia Verney '91 had sailed a Snipe-class sloop before), the free trip to Japan provided a pleasant cap to their collegiate careers.

Most memorable, perhaps, were the team members' interactions with their Japanese rivals. The two groups shared several meals and spent a couple of nights relaxing on the *Coral White*, a rustic old cruise ship docked at the Harumi Wharf. Brad Gibbs recalls sitting on deck one night with some Japanese sailors when a group of young Russian tourists from a nearby cruise liner wandered by.

"I suddenly realized," he says, "how Western we and the Japanese were and how much in common we had, especially in contrast to the Russian teenagers, whose clothing and attitudes seemed two generations behind us. The trip really raised my interest in Japan. I'd love to go again. I'm thinking of taking Japanese when I get back to school."

One of the first phrases he'll want to learn is *Domio arigato*, or "Thank you very much." After their once-in-a-lifetime trip, Gibbs and his American teammates have plenty of reason to use it. — *Shimon-Craig Van Collie '72*

Shimon Van Collie, a freelance writer in Berkeley, California, accompanied the American sailors to Tokyo for the Goodwill Regatta.

Professor of Applied Mathematics **Lawrence Sirovich** has been named a fellow of the American Physical Society, an award extended each year to only one in every 200 nominees. His fellowship recognizes Sirovich's "many basic contributions to the kinetic theory of rarefied gases, shock structure, biophysics, dynamics of turbulent motion, and applied mathematics methods."

The Baltimore Waltz, a play by Associate Professor of English **Paula Vogel**, is one of four winners of a 1991 AT&T Foundation sponsorship award, which provides more than \$30,000 in production-cost support. This winter and spring, the play will be performed by theater companies in New York, Albany, Baltimore, and Houston. Vogel, who directs Brown's graduate playwrighting program, has been at the University since 1985.

Brian Hawkins, vice president for computing and information services and associate provost, has received the 1991 *ELITE* award for exemplary leadership and information-technology excellence from CAUSE, an association for the management of information technology in higher education. He was cited by CAUSE as "a motivator, a leader and a visionary" whose "achievements serve as an inspiration to the entire profession."

Associate Professor of Biomedical Science Dr. **Kenneth Mayer** has been elected to the board of directors of the American Foundation for AIDS Research. An early supporter of community-based research on AIDS, Mayer has conducted a number of epidemiological and therapeutic studies in the Rhode Island area. He is chief of the Infectious Disease Division of Pawtucket's Memorial Hospital.

The list of honors accruing to Brown's president, **Vartan Gregorian**, continues to grow. Recently he was named chairman of the Institute of International Education's National Council of South African Programs, succeeding former Harvard President Derek Bok. Gregorian, working closely with Bishop Desmond Tutu, will help oversee South African exchanges with American universities. Also, Gregorian was elected a senator-at-large by the Phi Beta Kappa Society's thirty-sixth council; he will serve a six-year term on the society's governing board. These announcements followed other recent honors: an honorary doctor of literature degree from the University of Missouri at Columbia; election to the American Antiquarian Society; and election to the editorial board of *Daedalus*, the journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Gerald Heller, emeritus professor of engineering, has been selected as a life member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., an honor reserved for those considered to have a great deal of experience in the engineering profession, as well as a long association with the Institute.

Nobel Laureate **Leon Cooper**, the Thomas J. Watson, Sr., Professor of Science, was the first speaker in the 1991-92 Distinguished Scientist Lecture Series at Bard College. Cooper, a physicist who co-chairs Brown's Center for Neural Studies, spoke on "Science and Science Policy in the Twenty-First Century."

Robin Rose's "neighborhood": The new dean of student life hopes to get students talking to one another

Brown's new dean of student life, Robin Rose, hopes to re-orient both the activities and the image of her office in order to emphasize its educational mission, not only its disciplinary function.

"I see student life as having three components," says Rose, who came to Brown in 1981 as director of outreach programs in the Office of Psychological Services, one of the areas that now report to her. (Others are health services and student discipline.) Rose most recently was associate dean of student life and coordinator of women's concerns.

In addition to education, says Rose, student life is responsible for helping students deal with crises and emergencies, such as the aftermath of a suicide, the death or illness of a family member, and other emotional traumas. And, of course, there is discipline – a crucial role, but one, she believes, that "has become connected with the image of this office to the exclusion of the other two."

Rose, who was given a key role last year in managing the concerns of women students who decried the University's handling of sexual-assault complaints, continues to chair the Task Force on Sexual Harassment, created in the summer of 1990. As an example of the educational mission of the student life office, she points to Associate Dean Toby Simon's work with sexual-assault peer educators in the residence halls.

"This program is a good example of how we are getting people to talk about issues before problems arise," Rose says. She hopes the peer educators will encourage more discussion of communication and expectations in relationships.

Rose succeeds former Dean of Student Life John Robinson '67, who left early last year to take a job in the administration of Rhode Island Governor Bruce Sundlun. In the interim, Dean of Admission and Financial Aid Eric Widmer served as acting dean of student life.

"During the year-long transition since John Robinson's departure," said Provost Frank Rothman in announcing Rose's appointment in December, "Robin has demonstrated the leadership qualities needed to succeed in this difficult job. Throughout her career at Brown, she has led the way in formulating and implementing new programs to enhance the quality of student life, and has won the confidence and admiration of students and staff."

Prior to coming to Brown, Rose had taught at the University of Connecticut while working there toward her Ph.D. in counseling psychology, which she earned in 1981. Her bachelor's degree in psychology is from the College of Wooster, in Ohio.

As director of outreach programs in the Office of Psychological Services, Rose facilitated groups and workshops focusing on stress,

academic anxiety, relationships, assertiveness, eating disorders, grief, sexual assault, and incest, among others. Last January, she was named assistant dean of student life, with responsibility for sexual-assault policy and programs. In addition to chairing the sexual-assault task force, she supervised the Women on Call hotline and the Sexual Assault Advocates program.

Rose's new office is located in the frame building on the corner of Benevolent and Brown Streets, which is now home to all of student life's activities and programs – a great improvement, she says, over the previous scattering of deans and services in several locations around campus. (Health Services remains in Andrews House, a half-block away.)

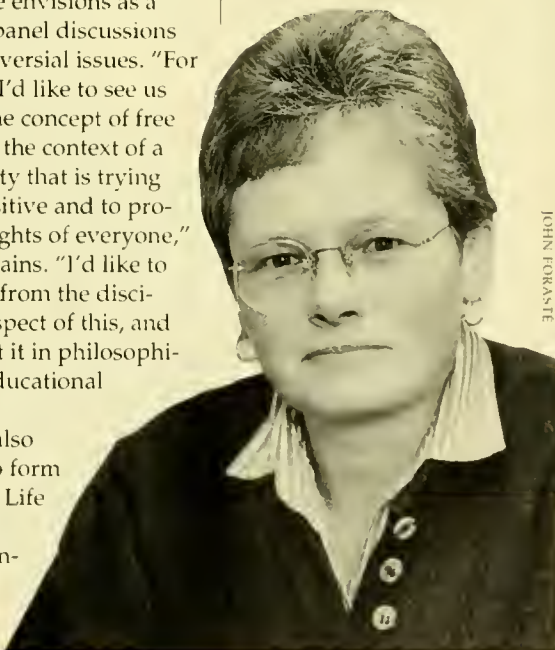
This semester, Rose hopes to inaugurate a Student Life Discussion Series, which she envisions as a series of panel discussions on controversial issues. "For instance, I'd like to see us discuss the concept of free speech in the context of a community that is trying to be sensitive and to protect the rights of everyone," Rose explains. "I'd like to get away from the disciplinary aspect of this, and talk about it in philosophical and educational terms."

Rose also intends to form a Student Life Advisory Board, consisting of

faculty, staff, students, and Corporation members, that will meet several times each semester in order to "listen," she says emphatically. "We want to know what's on people's minds."

"The Brown campus," Rose adds, "is like a collection of suburban-type neighborhoods where everyone gets in their cars every morning, waves hello, and never talks to anyone else. It's difficult to fashion a community out of a place as diverse as this one." She hopes the advisory board and future educational programs will provide more opportunities for the kind of chat among neighbors that will break down barriers of mistrust and misunderstanding. – A.D.

*Robin Rose: Seeking
community out of diversity.*



JOHN FORASTÉ

Piyush Jindal '92 receives a Rhodes Scholarship

A Brown senior from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, will study for two years at Oxford University as one of thirty-two college seniors nationwide selected to receive a Rhodes Scholarship.

Piyush Robert "Bobby" Jindal, an honors student with a double concentration in public policy and biology, will begin work next fall toward a master of philosophy in politics at Oxford.

He hopes to pursue one of his special interests by studying the British system of health-care delivery. At Brown, he has done research on the American health-care system as part of his honors project in public policy.

Eventually Jindal, who entered Brown in the Program in Liberal Medical Education (PLME), intends to become a physician and to blend his interests in medicine and politics. "I'd

like to see more interaction," he says, "between health-care analysts and medical practitioners."

Jindal has been politically active at Brown, serving as president of the College Republicans and as state chairman of the Rhode Island Republicans. He also helped develop Catholic outreach programs for freshmen at Brown, competed on the debate team, and wrote for several campus

publications.

Associate Dean of Medicine Edward Beiser, who has advised Jindal in the PLME program and taught him in one class, describes the new Rhodes Scholar as "very smart, extremely diligent, and profoundly religious. In doing honors work in both biology and a social science, Bobby represents Brown at its best." — A.D.



Newport, Rhode Island, artist John Philip Hagen (below, left) spent some time at Brown's John Hay Library recently, painting a copy of John Singer Sargent's 1903 portrait of famed alumnus John Hay, for whom the library is named. Hay, class of 1858, spent his career in public service, serving as secretary to President Abraham Lincoln and as Secretary of State under Teddy Roosevelt, among other posts. Hagen's copy of the Hay portrait will hang in the Hay-Adams Hotel in Washington, D.C. The original was given to Brown by Hay's grandson.



JOHN FORASTE

A resurgence of malaria . . . Aboriginal land rights . . . cardiac arrests . . . parental honesty . . . and holiday smells

From time to time we review the many newspaper and magazine clippings that cite the research and opinions of Brown faculty.



JOHN FORASTE

Charles B. Carpenter

An October 8 report released by the National Academy of Science's Institute of Medicine noted that malaria is on the rise worldwide. Spread by mosquitos, the disease is caused by parasites that attack red blood cells, causing high fever, chills, anemia, and sometimes death. It has been treated with drugs such as chloroquine and mefloquine, but physicians are now finding that some strains of malaria have become resistant to those drugs.

Dr. Charles B. Carpenter, professor of medicine, who was chairman of the nineteen-member committee that wrote the report, noted that nearly 300 mil-

lion people worldwide are infected with malaria, and up to 2 million die each year of the disease.

"There is no 'magic bullet' solution," said Carpenter, who is associate director of Brown's International Health Institute, "and no single control strategy will ever be applicable in all malarious areas."

The malaria story was carried in many newspapers around the country, including the *Navy Times*, Springfield, Virginia.

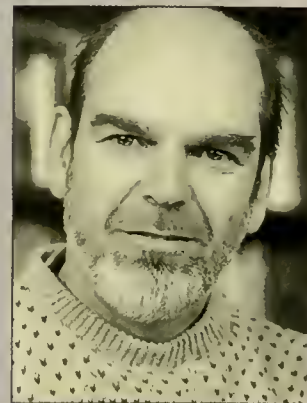
Professor of Anthropology Richard Gould, who is widely known for his underwater archaeology research, provided a wealth of information on another topic – that of the battle between Aborigines and the Australian government regarding native land rights – for an article in the Brigham Young University newspaper, the *Daily Universe*.

Developers and mining companies, Gould said, face heightened opposition from Aborigines when their operations encroach on traditional sacred sites. The Aborigines, Gould explained, "believe their ancestors performed sacred acts at these sites, and that the spirit of the ancestor is actually living within the landmark." Many Aborigines continue to visit the sites and perform rituals there; this is referred to as a "walkabout."

While Gould said that the Australian government

has become more sensitive to Aboriginal concerns, each state has its own laws affecting development of the sites.

"Since Aborigines are nomadic and mobile," Gould added, "Europeans have long held that the tribes don't own the land, because they didn't have any permanent farms or homes." Neither side, he said, has entirely converted the other to its viewpoint, and the disputes are likely to continue.



JOHN FORASTE

Richard Gould

If heart-attack victims are not revived at the scene by rescue workers, it is almost certain that they will die, despite efforts – initially successful or not – to revive them at the hospital.

That finding by Assistant Instructor of Medicine Dr. William Gray and his colleagues at Brown's affiliated Rhode Island Hospital was startling enough to

make the front page of the *New York Times*, as well as wire-service articles carried around the country.

As a result of their nineteen-month study, which involved all 185 cardiac-arrest patients who arrived at the hospital's emergency room, the Brown physicians concluded that it would be better to declare such unrecovered patients dead at the scene, rather than to subject them to ultimately pointless hospital treatment. Their report appeared in the November 14 issue of *The New England Journal of Medicine*.

"Cardiologists," noted the *Times* article, "said the study was important because doctors who care for patients in cardiac arrest in the emergency room rarely learn if the patients eventually recover." The head of the American Heart Association's emergency cardiac care committee, Dr. Richard Kerber, said, "This is a very important article... [which] strongly suggests that there is not much point in bringing a patient to the hospital who's had an adequate and full attempt at resuscitation in the field." Efforts to revive patients after that point, he said, "accomplish no good, are dehumanizing for the patient and the family, and are costly."

Each year, about 350,000 Americans suffer cardiac arrests, in which their hearts cease to beat regularly, preventing blood from circulating throughout the body. The brain begins to die within four minutes after the heart stops pumping blood. About two-thirds of such cardiac arrests take place away from the hospital; most of the victims cannot be revived at the scene.

The study, and the accompanying editorial by

Dr. W. Douglas Weaver of the University of Washington, recommended that the medical profession develop guidelines that would allow rescue workers to cease fruitless resuscitation efforts at the scene, after communicating with a doctor.

The *New York Times* also consulted a member of the Brown education department for two different articles in late November.

First, Professor and Department Chairman **William Damon** was quoted in Lawrence Kutner's weekly column, "Parent and Child," on the subject of parental dishonesty. Children, he said, learn from the lies their parents tell them, but most often what they learn derives from the nature of



William Damon

the lie, not its content.

"Children learn about truths by participating in relationships that are truthful," Damon said. He related the tale of a man he had counseled who had hidden his tax troubles from his children, wanting to remain their hero. "When the children found out, they became very cynical," said Damon — not because their father had cheated on his taxes, but because he had misled them. Damon's research has shown that

young children tend to deny that their parents lie, in general, but that by adolescence, they begin talking about their parents' dishonesty.

A week later, in a Thanksgiving-related feature, Damon was quoted at length in an article on how parents should explain such human suffering as homelessness during a season when more fortunate Americans are sitting down to celebrate the good life.

"There is a lot of discussion around the holidays of being charitable to other people," noted Damon. "When everyone is giving and families are drawn together, kids notice that some people don't have families or homes and are living on the street, and they begin to ask questions about why... and what they can do to help." While encouraging parents to discuss such issues frankly, Damon cautioned against making broad generalizations ("They're sick, drug addicts, hopeless, or crazy") or needlessly frightening children by avowing that homelessness could happen to their family, too.

"That's not helpful to kids, because it leads to a panic reaction," said Damon. "Parents should understand that children can sympathize with people in trouble without thinking, 'They're exactly like me.'"

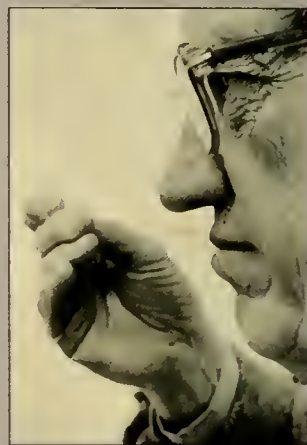
Damon is the author of the 1988 book, *The Moral Child: Nurturing Children's Natural Moral Growth*.

A lifetime's research went into the publication in December of Professor Emeritus of Psychology **Trygg Engen's** book, *Odor Sensation and Memory*. A reporter for the *Detroit Free Press* referred to Engen's work in a holiday-related

article on the power of Christmasy smells to evoke past holidays.

Smell is the most vivid and vigorous sense, and an early childhood association of, say, the aroma of pine sap with Christmas will stay with someone all her life, Engen told the newspaper.

The article noted that manufacturers capitalize on this phenomenon by selling

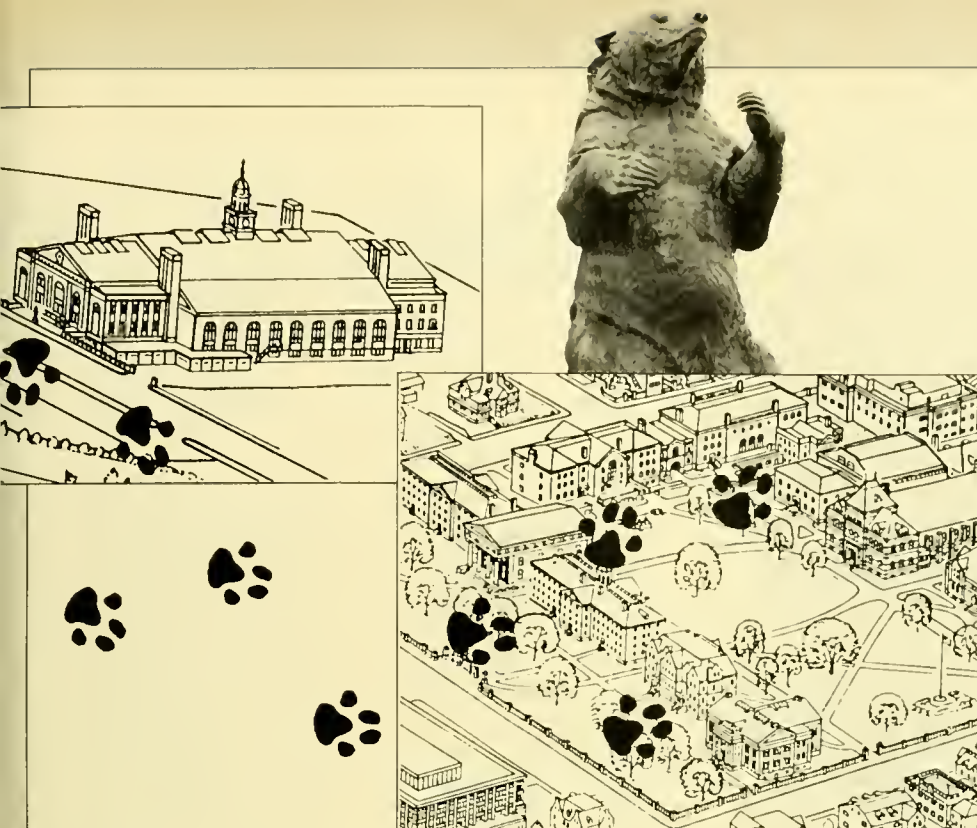


Trygg Engen

potpourri and other packaged scents that imitate what Christmas is supposed to smell like: pine, cinnamon and other spices, almond, bayberry, even chocolate.

Engen reflected on his own favorite Christmas smell, described as "Mother-in-a-Norwegian-Kitchen."

"It was the way my mother's kitchen smelled," he said. "It was crown of rib roast, and oh, whatever spices she used... I couldn't describe it to you, or replicate it, though. It's been a long time since I smelled that," he ended wistfully. — A.D.



Next stop for the Marvel Bear? How about the College Green?

Given by alumni and undergraduates to Brown University to symbolize those qualities of strength courage endurance which go far to make men invincible MCMXXVIII – front inscription on the pedestal of the bear statue at Marvel Gym

This is a piece of the slate rock on which Roger Williams landed when he came here in 1636 to hold forth his lively experiment of independence with strength and courage. May his spirit live in Brown men. – rear inscription on the statue

It was a noble act, and one of true sentiment, sixty-five years ago, when dedicated sons of Brown had those inspirational words of resolve carved into the pedestal of the bronze bear. Little did they know that those words, and the statue, would create such a controversy for a future generation of Brown sons and daughters.

Nearly two years have passed since efforts to find a new home for the Marvel Gym bear began. And Bruno's lonely vigil in front of his vacant Marvel Gym cave will soon come to an end. The decision, as expected, will dishearten some; the controversy regarding the relocation of the bear elicited impassioned pleas.

Three times since April 1990, the Campus Planning Committee, composed of three faculty members,

three administrators, and three students, voted to place the bear within the athletic complex, agreeing that the bear was most closely identified with athletics. The Corporation, however, according to Carol Wooten, who is assistant vice president of planning and construction, felt the decision warranted further review. They authorized the formation of a subcommittee composed of members of the Facilities and Design Committee. Headed by Frederick Lippitt, the committee of Lawrence Siff '84, Timothy Forbes '76, and Helena-Hope Gammell '48 voted to put the bear on the main campus. The chosen spot is between Faunce House, Salomon Hall, and the rear stairway entrance to the post office. A kiosk now stands on the designated spot.

For those who sat on the Campus Planning Committee, the decision by the Corporation to form the facilities and design subcommittee, and to overrule their decision, was distressing. "A lot of faculty refuse to sit on the CPC for that very reason," said history professor William McLoughlin, one of three faculty members on the committee. But, he added, "the CPC has done some good things on this campus."

Much of the debate over where the bear should be placed had to do with history, or revisionist history, depending on whom you listened to. The interpretations were meant to justify what was considered to be the true significance of the bear.

University Archivist Martha Mitchell shed some light on the bear's early history. About these facts there can be no dispute. Theodore Francis Green, class of 1887, mounted a stuffed bear's head in Rockefeller Hall, now Faunce House, in 1904, and for many years after that, bear cubs were present at Brown football games. In 1922, at the fifteenth reunion of the class of 1907, a statue of a bear was proposed as a class gift. The proposal was rejected, and instead a scholarship was approved.

But for those who argued for the bear, notably Zechariah Chafee '07, the issue was not dead. The sculptor Eli Harvey was commissioned to create a bear, and subsequently the mold was displayed, according to Mitchell, in the area near the flagpole on the lower main Green, just off of George Street. The bear eventually was cast in 1923 by Gorham, the prestigious Rhode Island metal casting

firm. But it remained in the Gorham warehouse when an appropriate location on campus could not be agreed upon.

When Marvel Gym was built in 1927, the solution to the problem became evident. Over the years, perhaps more by association than by intent, the bear became known as the Marvel Gym bear and was seen as a symbol of Brown athletics.

Efforts to involve the student body in the relocation decision-making process through a *Brown Daily Herald* opinion poll failed to evoke wide interest, though response to an ambiguously-worded proposition favored a campus location. The campus is a much different place from what it was some sixty-five years ago when "put a hair on the bear" elicited an enthusiastic student response. Present alumni, too, were tepid in their response. Very few letters were written to this magazine on the subject, and no alumni groups were formed to champion the bear's cause, one way or the other.

William Jordy, professor emeritus of architecture, was a member of the Campus Planning Committee, which voted three times for an athletic-complex site. He appeared before the facilities and design subcommittee to "reaffirm the CPC's objection to putting the bear on campus." But, he added, the facilities and design committee was "the supreme court." While Jordy may not agree with the philosophical argument, he can support the campus decision on other grounds. The bear, he allows, "is an intrinsically good piece of animal sculpture," and the campus site "will enhance an otherwise awkward corner of the Green."

Helena-Hope Gammell '48, a trustee emeritus and member of the facilities and design committee, felt that the divisiveness was silly. She, like Jordy, agreed that the bear was a handsome piece of sculpture. "Brown needs a much more generous view," she said. "We can't think of the bear in exclusive terms. He is a major symbol of the University. Princeton has its tiger, Yale has its bulldog, though no one knows what that has to do with Eli, and poor Harvard only has its John Harvard."

In a letter to President Gregorian dated December 3, 1991, facilities and design subcommittee chairman Lippitt informed the president of the decision to recommend the on-campus site. The subcommittee further recommended that the original inscriptions on the statue's pedestal not be changed or modified, but that a new plaque updating the more recent history of the bear be unveiled at the re-dedication ceremony. The subcommittee also mandated that all costs involved in moving and relocating the statue be privately underwritten.

Lippitt said he felt the decision-making process was fair and open. The faculty voted, the CPC committee had its say, and a student poll was taken by the *Brown Daily Herald*, he said.

The debate will no doubt continue even after Bruno is unveiled in his new grotto on the Green. Brown is embarking on a capital campaign and many other issues of infinitely greater significance confront the University. Perhaps, as Gammell suggested, it is time, in the case of the bear, to "take a more generous view." — J.R.

Sports

By James Reinbold

Freshmen will play; spring practice allowed

The Ivy League, the last holdout against freshmen playing varsity football and football teams conducting spring practice, approved both concepts in December.

While freshmen were eligible to compete in all varsity sports, with the exception of crew, since 1973, Ivy League schools maintained separate freshman football teams and schedules. Since 1956, when the league was formed, member schools were prohibited from conducting spring football practice.

The Council of Ivy Group Presidents, the policy-making body of the league, approved both freshman eligibility effective in 1993 and a modified twelve-day spring practice beginning in 1992. The vote was 6 to 2.

"The presidents voted on all the elements that were recommended by the policy committee in the June meeting, and they were approved," said Charles Yregin, Ivy League spokesman.

Winter roundup

Many of the top basketball teams in the nation are accused of padding their pre-league or conference

game schedules with pat-sies: teams they can easily beat and which serve, basically, as the equivalent of intra-squad drills. **Men's basketball** was neither pat-sy nor warmup-drill opponent to its pre-season foes as it shocked a number of teams with its outstanding early-season play.

First-year Coach Frank Dobbs suffered a thumping loss to his old employer, Boston College, to open the season, but quickly rebounded with a stunning overtime win over Providence College, a perennial contender in the Big East Conference and a frequent guest at the post-season



NCAA tournament. A loss to the University of Rhode Island Rams followed. The Bears then defeated Holy Cross and Bryant, and, in a holiday tournament in Arizona, played well in a loss to host Arizona State and then beat Creighton in the consolation game. A one-point loss to New Orleans ensued, and then the Bears split with Lehigh (loss) and

(December 4-January 19)

Lafayette (win).

The **men's hockey** team, under Coach Bob Gaudet's guidance, is a force to be reckoned with in the ECAC. In weekend games against highly-ranked Clarkson and St. Lawrence, the Bears beat Clarkson and lost to St. Lawrence. "St. Lawrence is a team that knows how to finish," said Gaudet, who saw his Bears rally twice to tie the Saints before losing, 5-4. "We proved that we can skate with the top teams in the country. One breakdown, in the third period, cost us."

In other action, **women's basketball** is off to a fine start, with eight wins in eleven games, and **women's ice hockey** is undefeated in Ivy League play. **Wrestling** (following story) is off to another great start. Now if only the team could beat Cornell. **Men's swimming** has shown improvement in early-season meets, and **women's swimming**, which has struggled to a 1-2 Ivy start, is looking to turn things around.

Football captains announced

Running back Brett Brown '93 and linebacker Chris Gordon '93 have been elected co-captains of the 1992 football team.

Brown had 821 yards rushing last season, including three 100-plus-yard games, and accounted for 166.9 yards per game in all-purpose running, which ranked him fifth in the nation. Brown's 657-yard total in kickoff returns was a University single-season record, and he led the team in scoring with ten touchdowns.

Gordon was among the team's top tacklers with forty-four, including six

tackles in each of the games against Yale, Princeton, and Cornell.

Wrestling first at Coast Guard Tournament

For the fourth time in the last six years, Dave Amato's wrestling team finished first in the fifteen-team invitational tournament hosted by the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in December.

Team strength was the key to Brown's win as seven members placed in the tournament standings. Freshman Mike Mulrooney (118 pounds) won all of his five matches, the only Bear to earn a first-place finish. Joe Mocco '93 (167 pounds), an NCAA qualifier last season, and sophomores John Allman (134 pounds) and Earl Walker (158 pounds) placed second in their weight groups, while senior co-captain Steve Thoma (142 pounds), also an NCAA qualifier, and freshmen Simon Weaver (150 pounds) and Eric Walts (177 pounds) were third-place finishers.

Women's swimming coach to leave

Mark Johnston announced in December that he will step down at the end of the 1991-1992 season as head coach of the women's swim team. Johnston, who came to Brown in 1986, compiled a 42-12 dual-meet record in five seasons.

Johnston, who had been assistant women's swimming coach at Texas, took over for Dave Roach, who departed to coach at the University of Tennessee, and who has since returned to Brown as director of athletics.

Men's Hockey (5-10-2)

Brown 5, Cornell 5
Alabama-Huntsville 6, Brown 4
Alabama-Huntsville 7, Brown 5
Brown 5, Dartmouth 1
Brown 2, Vermont 2
Brown 5, Clarkson 4
St. Lawrence 5, Brown 4
Alaska-Fairbanks 8, Brown 3
Alaska-Anchorage 6, Brown 3
Alaska-Anchorage 5, Brown 2

Women's Hockey (5-2)

Brown 4, Princeton 0
Brown 1, Colby 0
Brown 4, Colby 3
Brown 9, Middlebury 0

Men's Basketball (6-6)

Brown 79, Holy Cross 76
Brown 86, Bryant 80
Arizona State 78, Brown 71*
Brown 80, Creighton 79*
New Orleans 60, Brown 59
Lehigh 95, Brown 85
Brown 80, Lafayette 68
Penn State 81, Brown 59
Brown 65, Yale 59

*Arizona State/Tribune Classic

Women's Basketball (9-3)

Brown 71, Rhode Island 63
Brown 80, Boston University 62
Brown 77, Lehigh 45*
Central Florida 85, Brown 70*
Brown 74, East Carolina 60*
Brown 68, Army 64
Brown 75, Yale 56

*Central Florida Holiday Tournament

Men's Swimming (4-2)

Princeton 114, Brown 48
Brown 170.5, Mass. 127.5
Brown 134, Pennsylvania 109

Women's Swimming (2-2)

Princeton 166, Brown 117
Brown 171, Pennsylvania 128

Wrestling (8-1)

Brown 37, Northern Illinois 6
Brown 28, Marquette 12
Brown 26, Wisconsin-Stevens Point 9
Wisconsin 30, Brown 6
10th, Mat Town Classic
1st, U.S. Coast Guard Tournament
Brown 30, Springfield 8
Brown 33, Hofstra 7
Brown 26, Lehigh 11
Brown 29, East Stroudsburg 14
Brown 25, Boston University 13

Women's Indoor Track and Field

2nd at Boston University

Men's Indoor Track and Field

1st at Boston University

Women's Squash (0-2)


Yale 9, Brown 0
Williams 5, Brown 4

Men's Squash (0-2)

Navy 5, Brown 4
Yale 9, Brown 0

"Coaching the women's swim team at Brown has been an extremely enjoyable experience for me," Johnston said. "After five years, however, I feel I am ready to take a step back from coaching and try something new. I don't have any specific plans presently, but at the end of the season, I will be exploring different career options."

In his career at Brown, Johnston produced sixteen NCAA Division I qualifiers, two U.S. National Team members, and four Olympic trial qualifiers. **B**



*The tiny hollow tube
in Pat Aebischer's
hand can be filled with
cells that secrete a
substance effective
in treating Parkinson's
disease, and implanted
in a patient's brain.*

New Hope for the Body Betrayed

Biologist Patrick

Aebischer has designed an implant that releases dopamine-secreting cells into the brains of Parkinson's patients

You never forget your first Parkinson's patient," says Dr. Patrick Aebischer, associate professor of medical science and chairman of the Division of Biology and Medicine's Section on Artificial Organs, Biomaterials, and Cellular Technology.

The thirty-seven-year-old physician and biologist came to know neurological diseases when family members in his native Switzerland contracted the ailment. More than ten years ago, as a Swiss medical student, Aebischer began dealing with the victims of Parkinson's, a baffling – and thus far, incurable – crippler. "The disease touches some of the most intimate areas of human life," Aebischer adds.

In Parkinson's sufferers, the mind is usually spared, but the brain's ability to tell muscles how to move gradually disappears. So, with complete intellectual awareness, the body is betrayed. This is a hideous fate, and for doctors, Parkinson's is a "very frustrating thing," says Aebischer. "You have the diagnosis, but you can't really do anything for the patient."

The available "miracle drugs" that restore mobility only work for a limited time, and then their effectiveness fades as people turn into human statues. A much-ballyhooed surgical procedure to restore brain function has produced mixed results at best, along with an ethical firestorm.

But a radically different – some would say bizarre – process that Aebischer and his colleagues have developed at Brown over the past six years offers real hope for successful, long-term treatment, and perhaps prevention, of Parkinson's and many other diseases. At the heart of Aebischer's advance is a tiny device called a bioartificial pros-

thesis. The U-shaped hollow tube is about as long as a common pin, and it is filled with a particular variety of cells that secrete a critical substance that the body can't supply, for one reason or another.

To treat Parkinson's disease, Aebischer packs the prosthesis with cells derived, amazingly

enough, from rat tumors. This science-fictionesque treatment has substantially alleviated Parkinson's symptoms in both rats and monkeys. Clinical trials for humans are scheduled to begin this year. "We have had very encouraging results," he says.

To understand how rat tumor cells packed in plastic might conquer a crippler, it's helpful to look in some depth at the disease and our attempts to combat it. The ailment, whose symptoms have been known since antiquity, was first characterized in 1817 by James Parkinson, a London physician, in his well-known "Essay on the Shaking Palsy." In the 1960s, researchers discovered that the affliction's hallmark tremors, difficulty in initiating movement, and eventual inability to move at all were the result of the brain's failure to produce enough of a chemical known as dopamine. This molecule, manufactured primarily in a portion of the brain called the substantia nigra (SN), belongs to a class of substances that scientists term neurotransmitters. Millions of times a second, they help nerve cells relay important messages throughout the body.

Dopamine's role is to carry the cellular mail between neurons to enable animals to move with purpose, even with Olympic grace. No sooner are we born, however, than the roughly one million cells packed into the human SN begin, one by one, to die. They are not replaced.

BY BRUCE FELLMAN

Fortunately, for most of us, the process is a slow one, and it is our equally good fortune that the SN contains far more dopamine-secreting neurons than it needs to keep us going. "You become Parkinsonian only when you lose about 80 percent of your substantia nigra cells," says Aebischer. "And the loss is progressive, so potentially, if we all lived to be 120, everyone would develop the disease. But for reasons we don't mostly understand, some people lose their dopaminergic-neurons far more rapidly than others."

In the well-publicized case of the great boxer Muhammed Ali, it appears that too many blows to the head caused an untimely SN degeneration, which robbed him of his matchless ability to "float like a butterfly, and sting like a bee." In the San Francisco area in the early 1980s, a strange cluster of Parkinson's cases was discovered among men in their twenties. All were intravenous drug addicts who had used synthetic heroin inadvertently contaminated with MPTP, a byproduct with a horrible side-effect: SN destruction.

For most sufferers, though, there is no obvious reason why the brain's population of dopamine-producing cells drops below the 200,000 mark, the minimum number required for normal movement. Scientists suspect that environmental toxins may play a part, and it is thought likely that a genetic flaw that inadvertently hastens cell death also is involved in the development of the disease.

Regardless of its origin, once Parkinson's is diagnosed, the primary treatment is the same. "You can't give dopamine directly as a drug because it doesn't pass the blood-brain barrier," Aebischer explains, noting that the brain's armor is oddly impermeable to a substance of its own making. "Instead, we give dopamine's precursor, a chemical called L-Dopa, which does cross the barrier. L-Dopa, taken orally, travels to the remaining SN neurons where it's processed into dopamine."

While replacing the missing neurotransmitter is one option, an alternative, which uses the drug Deprenyl, attempts to prevent, or at least slow down, the loss of dopamine-manufacturing neurons. Both strategies produce improvements, but often, within four to six years, the disease gets the upper hand and the number of functioning cells falls below the critical point.

Until recently, nothing more could be done for Parkinson's patients beyond helping them and their families cope with the on-again, off-again nature of a progressive disease – one that in its end stages can result in total immobility and, in some cases, dementia. But in 1987, a Mexican surgeon named J. Madrazo

captured world headlines with his announcement that he had dramatically improved the condition of two people with intractable Parkinson's by transplanting dopamine-producing cells into their brains.

This was not, incidentally, an example of a "brain transplant," as was widely reported in certain supermarket tabloids, as well as in other media outlets that should have known better. Rather, explains Aebischer, the cells came from the patients themselves.

Just above the kidneys are the adrenal glands, and these contain the chromaffin cells, which also happen to secrete dopamine. Madrazo and his fellow surgeons harvested adrenal tissue from the Parkinson's victims and boldly placed it in their patients' brains. This "autologous" transplant had an important advantage over tissue that came from another donor, for the body's immune system would not attack its own flesh and blood. The procedure seemed successful, and soon, a number of doctors were trying it. The results, unfortunately, were mixed.

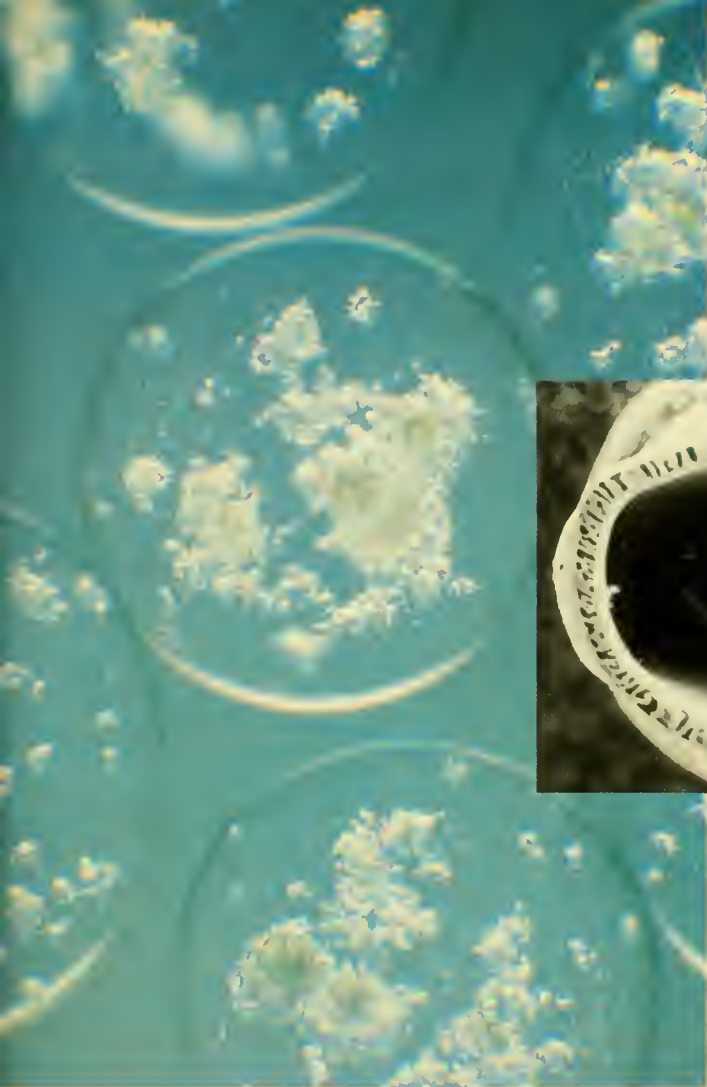
"The operation was done in kind of a crazy manner," notes Aebischer. "First off, taking the adrenal tissue is significant surgery, especially in old patients. And then, surgeons were opening up the brain, which is also a very significant undertaking. Some of the patients died, and there were psychiatric complications. However, in many people there was improvement, but it was never as good as what Madrazo saw."

Nor was it long-lasting.

"Chromaffin cells do not survive well in the brain," says Aebischer, adding that scientists at the Karolinska Institute of Sweden have discovered a trick that enables the cells to flourish. They provide a chemical called nerve growth factor. In our bodies, NGF is normally secreted by the Schwann cells of the peripheral nerves to encourage nerve growth after both injuries and normal wear-and-tear. But the substance also has another remarkable effect. It can transform chromaffin cells into dopamine-secreting neurons, which will then be very happy in their cerebral home.

"You can either pump NGF directly into the brain, or you can co-transplant NGF-secreting tissue," says Aebischer. "Both routes show promise, but the problem is that an adrenalectomy and brain surgery are still major operations for an old patient, with many potential complications."

Swedish researchers have developed a less-traumatic surgical alternative, but the procedure has run into an ethical roadblock in this country. "They take the structure containing the SN from the brains of nine-to-twelve-week-old aborted human fetuses, and transplant it into the brains of Parkinson's victims," Aebischer explains, noting



Magnified views of two different capsules loaded with dopamine-secreting cells: the blue photograph at far left is an inverted micrograph of a polyelectrolyte-based capsule, and the black-and-white inset is a scanning electron micrograph (about 200x) of a thermoplastic-based capsule.

that the tissue, which often does not trigger an immune-system rejection response, grows quite well in its new host and seems to alleviate symptoms.

Anti-abortion advocates condemn this method, and the Bush Administration has forbidden the use of government funds to conduct research on transplants involving human fetal tissue collected from induced abortions. Fetal tissue transplantation also raises a very different ethical question.

At present, more than 800,000 people, most of them middle-aged and older, suffer from Parkinson's disease in this country, and there are about 50,000 new cases diagnosed every year. There are about 1.6 million induced abortions performed annually in the U.S. That would seem to be sufficient to supply the needs of every sufferer, but it isn't, says Aebischer. "It takes about forty to fifty fetuses to get enough tissue, so you're limited by the number of potential donors."

The result is a dilemma well-known to transplant surgeons and patients waiting for a vital organ: who gets the tissue and the possibility of a relatively normal life? Who is sentenced to a Parkinsonian half-life?

Transplants are not very practical," says Aebischer, "so we looked for alternatives."

The researcher found one in an unusual rat tumor – a pheochromocytoma – because, as he points out, "dopamine is dopamine – it's the same chemical across species."

As peculiar as it seems, the dopamine produced in excessive amounts by rat "PC12" tumor cells is no different in structure and function than that produced by the human SN. Of course, simply transplanting the chemical factories wouldn't work. In rats, the cells give rise to lethal tumors, and in other species, the immune system would quickly recognize, reject, and destroy the cellular trespassers before they had a chance to do good or ill.

The answer, Aebischer discovered, was to encase the cells in a special kind of armor. "It's a simple concept, but it's difficult in practice," he says with a laugh.

For starters, the protective shell had to be leaky, or what biologists would term "selectively permeable" – just like the membrane that protects cells. It had to have pores that allowed nutrients from the host animal to pass in, so that the cells could survive and prosper, and the pores also had to be the right size so that dopamine and other substances could exit. However, the holes couldn't be too big, or else the cellular and molecular warriors of the immune system would enter and wreak havoc.

Fortunately, says Aebischer, "dopamine is a very small molecule," as are the chemicals neces-

sary for life. Everything that needs to be excluded is relatively large, and so it was technologically possible to build a membrane dotted with the right-sized holes. But of what material?

"We needed some breakthroughs in encapsulation technology to do this," he notes. "That's where we put a lot of effort: developing a plastic membrane that we could put around cells without killing them."

The capsule also had to be biocompatible with brain tissue, which is very different from that of the rest of the body. Finally, the implant had to be easy to insert and retrieve. "Let's say that after one year, the cells were no longer functional, you needed more cells because the disease had progressed, or maybe scientists had discovered a better group of cells to use," says Aebischer. "We wanted to design something that made it possible to just open up the skull, flush the cells out of the device, and re-load it. The only surgery you'd need to perform was a scalp incision done under local anesthesia."

The minuscule prosthesis he came up with worked beautifully with rats. The cells flourished in the device, and they secreted plenty of dopamine.

Rats, Aebischer explains, do not normally get Parkinson's disease – in fact, only humans are afflicted with it – but they can be made Parkinsonian by chemically destroying the SN. When this happens – researchers typically destroy only half the SN – and the animals are given certain drugs, they respond by ceaselessly turning in circles. But with the implant in place, this "rotational behavior" largely stops. The rat is cured.

Cytotherapeutics, Inc., a Providence-based company licensed by Brown to apply this patented technology to humans, is awaiting final approval from the U.S. government to begin clinical trials with Parkinson's patients. Even as these start, Aebischer and his colleagues are working on new applications for the implants. "Any substance that has to be released can be given by a cell," he explains. "We'll still need to have organ transplants, but for any process that relies on secretion, we'll be able to go from organ to cell transplantation therapy. We'll even be able to arrange cells in the proper three-dimensional configuration – a new development called tissue engineering – before transplanting them."

Aebischer is particularly excited about a new implant strategy he and his twenty-member lab staff are developing. "We're trying to prevent the disease," he declares.

To do so, the researchers are working with tumor cells that have been genetically altered to produce large amounts of "trophic factors," substances like NGF that may stop the progressive

degeneration of the SN neurons. "Even if a toxic effect is occurring, providing these factors may prevent damage," he notes, adding that in laboratory experiments, the chemicals act like suits of armor to protect cells against MPTP assault. "Maybe it's best to put in two implants: one to replace the missing dopamine, and one to keep the neurons you already have."

The work is in its early stages. However, trophic factors won't be able to prevent the development of Parkinson's in humans without another medical breakthrough. "We don't have a good early diagnosis yet," says Aebischer. "By the time we detect the disease, it's really too late."

A new device called a PET scanner, which can measure, non-invasively, the amount of certain chemicals in the brain, may do for Parkinson's what mammography has done for breast cancer. "You could go for a PET scan when you're, say, fifty years old, and the test would tell you how much dopamine you have, and how near the edge you are," the scientist notes.

If production levels turn out to be low – an indication of a declining SN cell count – perhaps an implant of trophic factor-producing cells might keep the brain healthy and the disease at bay.

"What we see is really hope, either for transplantation to try to reconstruct brain circuitry, or for the prevention of neurodegenerative disease by trophic factors," says Aebischer. "In fact, it may be best to use both methods."

Nor is Parkinson's the only affliction that might be treated by implant technology. The Brown biologist, in collaboration with researchers from the University of Miami, is currently developing a prosthesis filled with Schwann cells designed to induce the regeneration of severed nerves. Aebischer also is working with scientists at the University of Illinois to perfect an implant filled with cells that secrete enkaphalins, substances that block pain. In addition, he's involved in collaborative ventures aimed at treating Huntington's disease and intractable epilepsy. Other scientists, including a group at Cellular Technologies, are attempting to use the implant approach to eliminate the diabetic's need for insulin injections.

"We're just at the beginning," he notes, trying – and failing – to maintain a researcher's studied detachment. The work has gone well and fast. The possibilities are vast.

"Since I came to the U.S. in 1984, I've been on a rocket. It's the land of opportunity, I guess," Aebischer says, laughing at how corny, but true, that last phrase sounds. "For me as a scientist and an M.D., to take basic science and engineering and put them together in clinical applications is incredibly rewarding." ■



KENNETH CROOK

My Ruthless Companion

by Kenneth O. Gilmore '53

It was on a visit to Beijing, nearly seven years ago, that I first became acquainted with an alien being in my body – and my life. All too soon I would learn what a ruthless companion he was. Now not a day passes when we do not run into each other.

Neurologists have a name for this mysterious malady that decimates cells deep within our brains and makes it difficult for us to walk or talk or control our motions. They call it Parkinson's disease.

Because I wanted a more personal relationship with this amorphous creature who roams my bloodstream and attacks my brain cells, I called him Brain-Dead Bob – a name I pulled out of the blue.

It was in a crowded restaurant near Tiananmen Square in late March 1984 that I got my first warning from Brain-Dead Bob. As I reached for a bowl of shrimp, my left arm began to tingle and shake. It was over in seconds and I thought little more about it. At age fifty-three, I was in excellent health. And I put it entirely out of my mind a few hours later, at 3 a.m., when I got a phone call advising me to return to New York immediately. It was more than likely, I was told, that I would be named editor-in-chief of *Reader's Digest* magazine.

Seeking peaceful coexistence
with Parkinson's Disease

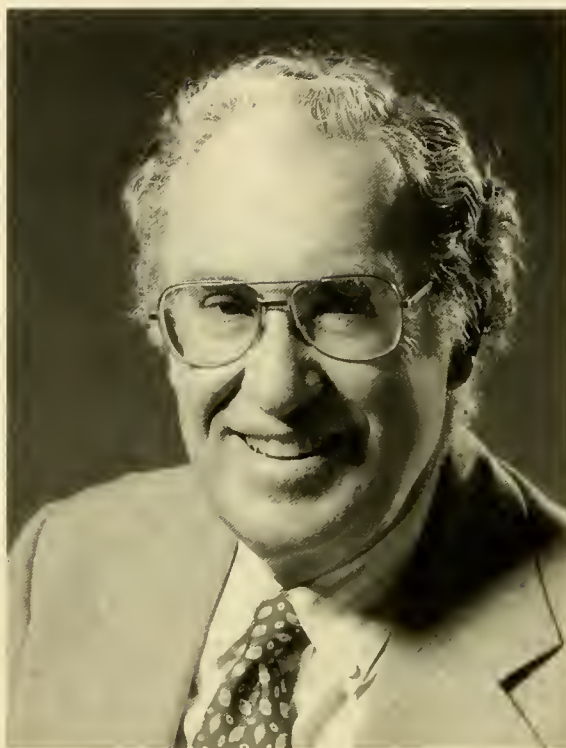
In the busy days that followed, I experienced a slight trembling of my left hand two or three times. Each episode lasted just a few seconds. My wife, Janet, urged me to see a doctor. We did recall that my elderly mother had a tremor in her left hand.

Our family physician referred us to Dr. Mark Green, a soft-spoken neurologist. He gave me a full examination, from tapping me on my kneecap to testing my eyesight. He was especially interested in my mother's tremor, which he concluded was harmless. "You probably have the same thing," he said. "Nevertheless, we can't absolutely rule out Parkinson's disease." A shiver went up my spine. The mere words had a tone of doom.

For the next eight months I had no major problems. With the help of a drug called Inderal, the tremor in my hand disappeared completely. Then one morning I noticed it was difficult to lift my leg as I walked. In subsequent nights I was awakened by an ache deep in my left leg. My remedy was to lift my legs above me and pump as if I were riding a bicycle; twenty minutes of this usually did the trick. But as a creaking bed and a gyrating husband were not ideal for sleeping, I asked Janet if she'd like me to move to the guest room. "No way," she answered. "This bed is designed for you, me, and the cats. And the threat of some disease is not going to break up our sleeping together."

My next visit with Green in June 1985 was not a happy one. In particular, he found that my left hand did not turn and twist as easily in its socket as the right hand. "Ken, I must tell you this is a key indicator of Parkinson's disease," he said matter-of-factly. "I'd like you to see Dr. Lucien Cote at the Columbia-Presbyterian Neurological Institute. He's one of the world's top Parkinson's specialists." Mark wasn't exaggerating: The first appointment we could get with Dr. Cote was six weeks away.

Cote, a handsome man with friendly blue eyes, put me through a series of hand and foot coordination tests. We were doing fine until he asked me to



Ken Gilmore: "I remain convinced that the cause and cure of Parkinson's will be found in my lifetime."

both symptoms and side effects, which can be nasty. Determining the best formula can be excruciatingly slow. It takes six weeks, for example, to go from one to three milligrams of a given drug. And just when you think you have

hop on my left leg along a corridor next to his office. I managed to make only one ridiculously tiny hop. When the doctor excused himself for a minute to take a phone call, I looked over to Janet, who had watched the entire exercise. We knew the game was up. *Score one for the bad guys.*

Dr. Cote told us I had Parkinson's. "Please do not let this overwhelm you," he said. "A huge amount of research is under way, and you're only in the earliest stages of the disease." Outside his office Janet shook her head. "Honey," she said, "that *was* a bad hop."

Now we edged into the question of whom to tell. We decided it was not necessary for our daughters, Lara, 14, and Alexandra, 13, to know just yet. Certainly the time would come, but why burden them now?

I explained the situation to George Grune, chairman of the board of *Reader's Digest*, and assured him that except for occasional aches and muscle stiffness I was in excellent physical condition and could work the long hours the job demanded. He agreed we should keep the matter private.

The variety of medicines developed to combat Parkinson's is awesome. The trick is to find the mix that minimizes

things right, Brain-Dead Bob throws another curve ball. Your handwriting becomes painfully tiny no matter how hard you try to keep the letters large. Your voice suddenly goes soft, and you can't speak in a decisive manner. In early March 1987 Mark Green informed me that a drug called Deprenyl was undergoing a major test in the U.S. It was reputed to dramatically slow down Parkinson's progressive nature, particularly in its early phase. Though sold in Europe for years, the drug had not yet been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for commercial use in this country. (It's now available here under the name Eldepryl.) One place to buy Deprenyl was London, and the man to see there was Dr. David Marsden, a top Parkinson's expert. With Green's assistance, I finally arranged to see Marsden in July. He asked me a few questions, tested my coordination skills, and prescribed a year's supply of the drug.

I collected the medicine at the venerable pharmaceutical house of John Bell & Croyden, which looked like an eighteenth-century apothecary. Presently, one of the pharmacists handed me a carefully wrapped package—five canisters, each containing 150 tablets.

Upon arriving in New York, I stashed the canisters in various pockets and tried my best not to look like some illegal drug runner. For the first time in my life I was scared stiff as I went through customs. My real fear was not that I would be penalized for slipping these drugs into the country, but that my pills would be confiscated. Somehow, I made it through. I headed for the nearest water cooler, swallowed a Deprenyl, and whispered, "Score one for the good guys."

For the next two years Deprenyl kept me on a very even keel. In fact, I didn't even need to see Mark Green. But by 1989 Lara and Alexandra were sensing that something was not quite right with me. Both noticed my frequent shuffling at home and they started telling me to pick up my feet. "You're walking around like an old man," declared Alexandra, who privately called me "Carpet Cleaner Ken."

That year we all spent Thanksgiving in Naples, Fla. Late on Saturday afternoon I asked my daughters to take a walk with me. It was misty and few people were on the beach. This seemed the right time and setting.

"Let's stop a minute," I said. "I want to talk to you about a serious matter." When I mentioned the word Parkinson's, Alexandra began to cry. "Daddy," she sobbed, "that's a terrible disease that kills you."

"No, no, sweetheart. You must be thinking of Alzheimer's, which is far more life-threatening than Parkinson's." I told them about the vast network of researchers working to find a cure for Parkinson's. "Also," I said, "with the help of new medicines, I've been able to lead a normal life. And ten years from now when I'm close to seventy, I'm sure there will have been major breakthroughs." I was prepared for the next question. "Is Parkinson's hereditary?" asked Lara. "No, the vast majority of Parkinson's specialists say there's no substantial evidence that it's passed on from one generation to the next."

For a few seconds we stood in silence, the mist swirling around us. Then Lara and Alexandra wrapped their arms

around me. We clung to each other, tears rolling down our cheeks. Then a giggle from Alexandra. "Daddy, I'm sorry I called you Carpet Cleaner Ken." We laughed until more tears streamed down our cheeks.

The year 1990 brought me to a turning point. While I had managed to keep my ailment on a plateau, mainly due to Deprenyl, new difficulties arose.

By far the most demoralizing development was the "on-off" syndrome, which occurs after you have Parkinson's four to six years. The benefits of your medicine wear off unexpectedly. You are suddenly in an "off" period, which can mean walking problems, shortness of breath, dizziness, and mild confusion.

One evening at a charity dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, I headed through a crowded room to get drinks at the bar. On the way back, my feet suddenly felt as if they were trying to walk through six inches of mud. I found myself immobilized in the middle of the crowd, begging my feet to go forward. Finally, I plunged ahead, stepping on toes and sloshing our drinks.

By spring of that year I suspected that several of my colleagues had noticed my awkward movements and were beginning to worry that I wasn't well. I decided to let the key members of my staff in on my disease.

I talked to each one of them almost casually, noting from the outset that I could be far worse off with lung cancer and other diseases. I suggested that they pass the word along in whatever fashion they felt best – just no overdramatic announcements. I was overjoyed to have the secrecy behind me and to discuss my ailment openly with colleagues I had known for years.

As weeks went by, harsh reality began to assert itself. The "off" condition was sneaking up on me at least once a day. There was no way I could fulfill my responsibilities as editor-in-chief up to standards. I spoke with

George Grune, and in October he announced that due to Parkinson's I would be retiring early at age sixty. I had mixed feelings – gut-wrenching sorrow to leave a job I so loved, yet rising excitement at the prospect of new ventures and more time with Janet and our daughters.

My days in "retirement" are as full as ever, with both writing and editorial consulting. And I've been able to give far more attention to understanding and combating Parkinson's. I remain convinced that the cause and cure of Parkinson's will be found in my lifetime.

Meanwhile, those of us affected must do the best we can, knowing every day has good and bad moments. Consider the weekend Janet and I attended a seminar at Brown. One evening there was a cocktail reception at which President Vartan Gregorian would speak. As I was getting dressed for it, I had problems fastening the buttons on my shirt. I was determined to do it myself. We were already running late and my button battle consumed another twenty minutes. By the time we finally arrived, Gregorian had finished his talk. Janet was upset. I was frustrated and mad at myself.

After dinner I went down a long stairway to the men's room. Suddenly my feet froze, my left heel tangled with my right ankle and I took a beaut of a fall, landing on all fours. Fortunately, the only thing seriously bruised was my dignity.

So ended one more up-and-down day in my life with Parkinson's. I went to bed uplifted as always by lines from Romans 12:12: "Be joyful in hope, patient in affliction, faithful in prayer." And as sleep crept upon me, I was also comforted by the late Malcolm Cowley's words: "If you're over sixty and wake up in the morning and nothing aches, you know you're dead." **B**

Ken Gilmore's article originally appeared in American Health and is reprinted with permission.

READING A MULTICULTURAL CANON

■ By Arthur I. Blaustein '54

For the past two years, national attention has been focused on a crucial battle at the University of California at Berkeley and at Stanford University. The question is whether multicultural courses – known as “American Cultures,” or “Cultures, Ideas, and Values” – will be part of a university-wide, required curriculum.

The decision in California to adopt this requirement could have a significant impact on American education for many years. In the wake of such a move, many other educational institutions – from elementary schools to graduate institutes – will also work to develop a reasoned, balanced multicultural curriculum.

Two years ago I was asked to develop a new course called “America’s Multicultural Society.” For a number of reasons, I decided that a literature-based course was the best approach. I discovered while teaching the course that the students’ creative and enthusiastic responses exceeded my expectations. The implications of this go far beyond the classroom. Novels are a potent source of learning for anyone with an open mind, and they are as close as the neighborhood bookstore or library.

In his speech accepting the 1982 Nobel Prize for literature, Gabriel Garcia Marquez pointed out the critical relationship between literature and the reality of living in a multicultural world. He said:

“I dare to think that it is this out-sized reality, and not just its literary expression, that has deserved the attention of the Swedish Academy of Letters. Poets and beggars, musicians and prophets, warriors and scoundrels, all creatures of that unbridled reality, we have had to ask but little of imagination, for our crucial problem has been a lack of conventional means to render our

lives believable. This, my friends, is the crux of our solitude.”

The critic John Gardner dealt with the same issues in a collection of essays, *On Moral Fiction*:

“In a democratic society, where every individual opinion counts, [literature’s] incomparable ability to instruct, to make alternatives intellectually and emotionally clear, to spotlight falsehood, insincerity, and foolishness – [literature’s] incomparable ability, that is, to make us understand – ought to be a force bringing people together, breaking down the barriers of prejudice and ignorance, and holding up ideals worth pursuing. Literature in America does fulfill these obligations.”

Marquez and Gardner are absolutely correct. Novels offer genuine hope for learning how to handle our daily personal problems – in a moral and human way. They can help us to understand the relationship between our inner lives and the outer world and the balance between thinking, acting, and feeling. They can give us awareness of place, time, and condition – about ourselves and others. As William Faulkner, our great Nobel Prize winner, said, the best literature is far more true than any journalism.

Literature, and the novel in particular, has functioned historically as our most dependable source of human awareness, an indispensable corrective for false consciousness. Through the pleasure and power of stories, which are reinforced by identifying with characters, we learn values. Throughout history, the imaginations of young people have been fired by characters in stories who function as role models.

Yet, when we look around us today, I’d argue that we find less-than-healthy role models and far from self-evident truths. Instead, we find troubling sym-

bols of success, fantasy, or celebrity, as, all the while, we are surrounded by a technology of speed and efficiency that neither questions its means or knows its ends. In the past thirty years, mass-marketing and advertising techniques have created an entirely new moral climate in America. The superficiality, the alienation, the escapism, and the hollowness are a result of a steady bombardment of confusing and deadening messages designed to reduce us to passive consumers.

In the face of the awesome power of indiscriminate mass-marketing, American literature has a critical role to play. The job of good literature is to make distinctions, to break the unhealthy grip on the mind of phony myths and false symbols, to remind us of human values, to make us feel alive.

We depend on our fiction for metaphorical news of who we are, or who we think we ought to be. The writers of today’s multicultural novels are doing no less than reminding us of our true, traditional American values – the hopes, the promises, and the dreams. They know that to point their fingers at the pain of poverty or the hypocrisy of inequality and injustice, and to expose the deceit of false myths and symbols, is an act of allegiance to our nation and to our people. It is the task of a novelist to remind us of who we thought we were and to give us a glimpse of who we might become – the most important of all human endeavors.

The contemporary novels listed here can provide a comprehensible grounding for the problems that we face. By focusing on the contemporary as well as the historical immigrants, on Native Americans, Hispanics, and African-Americans, they offer us insights into the rich and complex moral, social, psychological, and emotional conflicts that are taking place in communities across America.

Arthur Blaustein was chairman of the President’s National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity and now teaches at the University of California at Berkeley and at the California School of Professional Psychology. His most recent book is The American Promise. This article first appeared in the American Bookseller. Blaustein’s byline last appeared in the June 1990 BAM, with the article “The Novel as Moral Conscience.”



FRITZ DUVILLE

A MULTICULTURAL READING LIST

- Isabel Allende, *The House of the Spirits*, Bantam.
- Lisa Alther, *Original Sins*, Signet.
- Jorge Amado, *Tent of Miracles*, Avon.
- Maya Angelou, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*, Bantam.
- James Baldwin, *Another Country*, Dell.
- Russell Banks, *Continental Drift*, Bantam.
- Pat Barker, *Union Street*, Ballantine.
- Saul Bellow, *Herzog*, Penguin.
- Jimmy Breslin, *World Without End*, Viking.
- Dorothy Bryant, *Confessions of Madame Psyche*, Ata Books.
- Evan Connell, *Son of the Morning*, HarperPerennial.
- Robert Crichton, *The Secret of Santa Vittoria*, Carroll and Graf.
- E.L. Doctorow, *Ragtime*, Bantam.
- Harriet Doerr, *Stones for Ibarra*, Penguin.
- Michael Dorris, *A Yellow Raft in Blue Water*, Holt.
- Ralph Ellison, *Invisible Man*, Modern Library.
- Louise Erdrich, *Love Medicine*, Bantam.
- William Faulkner, *Intruder in the Dust*, Vintage.
- Eduardo Galeano, *Century of the Wind*, Pantheon.
- Mary Gordon, *Final Payments*, Ballantine.
- Ernest Hebert, *The Dogs of March*, Penguin.
- Oscar Hijuelos, *Mambo Kings Play Songs of Love*, HarperPerennial.
- Arthur Islas, *Migrant Souls*, Morrow.
- Cynthia Kadohata, *The Floating World*, Viking.
- William Kennedy, *Ironweed*, Penguin.
- Jamaica Kincaid, *Annie John*, Plume.
- Maxine Hong Kingston, *The Woman Warrior*, Vintage.
- Barbara Kingsolver, *The Bean Trees*, HarperPerennial.
- Ella Leffland, *Rumors of Peace*, HarperCollins.
- Carson McCullers, *The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter*, Bantam.
- Bernard Malamud, *The Tenants*, Avon.
- Gabriel Garcia Marquez, *One Hundred Years of Solitude*, Avon.
- Peter Matthiesen, *At Play in the Fields of the Lord*, Bantam.
- N. Scott Momaday, *House Made of Dawn*, HarperPerennial.
- Toni Morrison, *Beloved*, Plume.
- Bharati Mukherjee, *The Middleman*, Fawcett.
- V.S. Naipaul, *A House for Mr. Biswas*, Penguin.
- John Nichols, *The Milagro Beanfield War*, Ballantine.
- Marge Piercy, *Gone to Soldiers*, Fawcett.
- Chaim Potok, *Davita's Harp*, Fawcett.
- Henry Roth, *Call It Sleep*, Avon.
- Mary Lee Settle, *The Scapegoat*, Ballantine.
- Wallace Stegner, *Joe Hill*, Penguin.
- John Steinbeck, *In Dubious Battle*, Penguin.
- Amy Tan, *The Joy Luck Club*, Thorndike.
- Alice Walker, *Meridian*, Fawcett.
- James Welch, *The Indian Lawyer*, Norton.
- William Wharton, *Dad*, Avon. **B**

Louise Lamphere's Legacy

In 1978, Howard Swearer signed a Consent Decree to avert a divisive and costly sex-discrimination suit. His critics accused him of selling out. In retrospect, however, the decree seems to have bolstered the quality of Brown's faculty in some surprising ways

By Charlotte Bruce Harvey

When Elizabeth Kirk came to Brown to teach medieval English literature in 1967, she was one of two women in the English department. Brown and Pembroke remained separate, and women faculty were still a relative novelty. Now, nearly a quarter of a century later, Kirk is the Nicholas Brown Professor of Oratory and Belles Lettres. She chairs the English department, and her colleagues are as likely to be women as men; last year the department was fifty-fifty.

The process by which faculty are hired has completely changed, too. In those earlier days, Kirk says, it was typical for the chairman (and it was always a man) to call an old friend at Yale or Harvard and say, "We need a medievalist. Who have you got this year?" Most of Brown's English professors tended to come from Yale; the historians, from Harvard. Such patterns existed across the campus and across the country. Hiring decisions lay with the chairman, sometimes exclusively. So it was not unusual that Kirk came from Yale, where she had just finished her doctorate, specializing in Chaucer. What *was* unusual was that the chairman circulated her dossier for other tenured members of the department to review. That minor step was a first, she says.

Now, when positions open, national and international searches are held. Ads are placed. Multiple candidates are interviewed. And an Affirmative Action Monitoring Committee can challenge searches it deems too narrow to reach female candidates. The committee even has teeth: it can, and does occasionally, take Brown back to court, where a federal judge decides each case.

All of these changes are the direct result of a class-action sex-discrimination suit that an anthropologist named Louise Lamphere and three other women faculty brought against Brown in the 1970s.

The case was settled out of court in 1978, and the University and the women involved hammered out an agreement answering each of the individual claims and, more importantly, sketching a blueprint for incorporating more women into the Brown faculty.

The document the parties agreed to was called a Consent Decree, and in it they set goals for the number of women who should be employed in each department at the junior and senior levels, and timetables for reaching those goals. The decree also established the Monitoring

Committee, and it laid out new rules governing the tenure process – rules that applied to all junior faculty, not just women. Under the terms of the decree, if the Monitoring Committee and the University came to loggerheads, the court would decide.

Most of the conditions of the Consent Decree were concerned with what today are seen simply as fair hiring practices: getting the word out to *all* potential candidates that a job is available and considering them equally. Before offering a job to a candidate, departments had to convince the Monitoring Committee that they had conducted a broad search and that they had fairly considered all candidates; if the finalists included no women or minorities, departments had to show the committee the dossiers of the top female and minority candidates and demonstrate why they were not among the finalists.

Only one of the decree's terms was aimed specifically at affirmative action. The decree stated that if the top two candidates were tied, and one was a woman and the other a white man, the job should go to the woman (an exception was to be made for minority men). None of those interviewed for this article could recall such a borderline case.

No end-date was set for the decree; the intention was that once the goals were substantially met, the court could be asked to terminate, or, in legal parlance, "vacate" it. That time appears to be at hand. Last spring, the women representing the class and the faculty as a whole ratified new faculty rules to safeguard affirmative action once the provisions of the decree were dismantled. The representatives of the class agreed to join the University in asking the court to vacate the decree. All that remains is for the Corporation to approve the new faculty rules at its February meeting and for Brown and the representatives of the class to petition the court to vacate the Consent Decree.



JOHN FORASTÉ

Elizabeth Kirk

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH

People will study the Consent Decree as a remarkable instance of social change

In 1978, when Brown's new president, Howard Swearer, opted to negotiate with Louise Lamphere and the other members of the class that was suing Brown, many faculty, Corporation members, and even other university presidents accused him of selling out. Settling a class-action suit out of court was tantamount to an admission of guilt, critics felt. They feared that in giving the court final say in hiring and tenure disputes, Brown would relinquish control over the quality of its faculty. Forced to hire women, Brown would become a haven for second-rate scholars, critics claimed. Other universities feared that they would have to follow suit.

Associate Director of Athletics Arlene Gorton '52 served on the ad hoc faculty committee that reviewed Lamphere's grievance and was one of the core group that hashed out the terms of the decree. "We secretly met in Marvel Gym so that no one would see us," she says, laughing. "It was all cloak and dagger."

She credits Howard Swearer with making Brown a much more hospitable place for women. "Howard took a lot of flak from people who felt he was selling out," Gorton says. "It took a tremendous amount of courage and foresight on his part

to realize that signing the Consent Decree was a necessity."

Gorton believes that the heart of resistance to the decree was the departments' unwillingness to give the administration a say in faculty staffing decisions. Until that time, departments had functioned independently as what President Donald Hornig used to call "towers of excellence," and Gorton believes that much of the venom directed against Swearer and Lamphere was really anger at loss of autonomy. "The Consent Decree moved departmental mentality out of the Dark Ages," she says. "It forced faculty to see that we are an academic *community*, not separate towers of autonomous excellence."

Professor of Engineering and University Professor Maurice Glicksman, who was also involved in the negotiations and was provost during most of the time covered by the decree, is one of many on the administration and faculty who believe that the quality of the faculty has not suffered, but rather has dramatically improved as a result of the Consent Decree. "I have a certain bias," Glicksman acknowledges. He believes that the old boy network reinforced intellectual conformity rather than creativity among the faculty. Without an incentive to look further, he says, "you tend to bring in people whom you know, and you don't get sufficiently diverse views to make progress in scholarship. Scholarship depends on having individuals who are able to make unusual approaches, different approaches." The merits of those new approaches must be determined by peer reviews, he says, but without giving new minds a chance, ideas tend to stagnate. From the start, Glicksman welcomed a policy that would force department heads to broaden searches for long-term faculty positions.

In addition to turning up female candidates, nationwide searches revealed talented men out there in the applicant pool — men that a phone call to Harvard or Yale would not have reached. "More than 50 percent of the hires since the Consent Decree have been male," points out Professor of Biology Ken Miller '70. "When you look wide and far to find qualified women, you find qualified men, too."

The decree, Miller says, forced departments "to

think about *why* they were hiring the people they hired." This has improved not only the quality of the applicant pool, but also the working conditions of those who end up teaching at Brown – especially in tenure-track positions.

The decree required departments to write up a set of standards and criteria for each tenurable position, so that from the start junior faculty would know what was expected of them. Each year, junior faculty are supposed to be evaluated in person and in writing, keeping them abreast of any glitches in their progress toward tenure. If a policy change occurs that alters the likelihood of a person's receiving tenure – for instance, if the English curriculum changes and three medievalists will no longer be needed, says Kirk – faculty

whose careers are likely to be affected by the change are supposed to be notified in writing. "Now you could say these are things one would hope that decent people would do for each other anyway," she says. "But they don't. Often the things that decent people plan to do

just get lost in the shuffle if there isn't somebody reminding them."

Even under the Consent Decree, application of the rules is spotty, says Dean of the Faculty Brian Shepp. Last year, a survey of junior faculty revealed that some have never seen statements of criteria for tenure or received annual reviews. But by and large, faculty seem to agree that Brown's system is fairer and more humane to junior faculty than the systems elsewhere.

Associate Professor of Biology Johanna Schmitt says that the regulations mandating annual reviews "were very important to me when I was looking for a job. Now, when I'm interviewing candidates to come to Brown, I use that as bait." Schmitt, who chaired the Monitoring Committee from 1988-1991, says that Brown's approach has been "to go for the best faculty it can get, and then really support them. That's an atmosphere that keeps women and minorities."

Her colleague, Ken Miller, agrees. "I've been on a lot of searches," he says, "and in bio-med we rarely hire people in non-tenure-track positions. If our expectations are correct and a person meets them, we will tenure. If we don't, it means *we* made an error."

Before coming back to Brown to teach, Miller taught at Harvard in a "department that had

Johanna Schmitt

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF BIOLOGY

Brown's approach has been to go for the best junior faculty it can get, and then really support them.



JOHN FORASTÉ

Maurice Glicksman

PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING

The old boy network reinforced intellectual conformity

tenured one person in twelve years," he says. Harvard's situation is extreme (all tenure candidates there must compete in full searches, which means that few internal candidates receive tenure), but Brown is reputed to be exceptionally supportive of junior faculty – male and female.

This emphasis on attracting the best junior faculty available and then supporting them in the early stages of their careers is perhaps the most important legacy of the Consent Decree. Many on the faculty believe that this policy has enabled Brown to build a better faculty than it could otherwise afford. Since Brown can't go out and buy the big guns, it has hired the best new talent it can find and then tried to keep those people.

When the Consent Decree was signed, critics feared that Brown would develop a reputation as a place that was unfriendly to women. From the standpoint of women faculty, that does not seem to have been a problem. In interviews for this article, women faculty consistently ticked off the same list of schools with much worse track records: all began with Harvard and Yale. "A place that is cleaning up its own act is getting gold stars all the time," says Elizabeth Kirk, noting that Brown is usually the first choice among the women job candidates she interviews. "I can think of only one case since I've been senior enough to be involved in searches, when our first-choice candidate has not accepted our offer," she says.

Reflecting on his time as provost, however, Glicksman speculates that some women candidates may in fact have been put off by the stigma of the Consent Decree. "Some women feel that affirmative action for women is an unnecessary crutch," he says. "They feel that their status as a scholar is a little bit tarnished." Glicksman cannot recall specific incidences of women turning down offers because of the stigma, but he does cite English scholar Barbara Lewalski's refusal to accept the Nancy Duke Lewis chair when it was offered to her.



The chair was earmarked for Brown's top *woman* scholar, and Lewalski, he says, did not want to be measured against other women only. Instead he offered, and she accepted, another, non-restricted chair.

More common, Glicksman says, has been the academic world's tendency to dismiss Brown's hiring decisions as "Lamphere hires." He cites several instances when Brown offered a job to a promising junior woman rather than an established man and "people said, 'Ha! There goes Brown again. They're after a woman instead of all these great male scholars dominating the field.'" Faced with the possibility that Brown was simply willing to take a risk and hire someone on the brink of excellence, people found it easier to chalk Brown's choice up to affirmative action, he says.

The current chair of the Monitoring Committee, Naomi Lamoreaux, now an associate professor of history, came to Brown in 1979, the year after the decree went into effect. She quickly rose to the top of her field – specializing in the history of the U.S. banking industry – and no one today would challenge her qualifications. Nevertheless, she says, "the stigma is something we all had to come to grips with. . . . I came to the conclusion that the extent of that stigma was just more evidence of the need for affirmative action."



JOHN FORSITH

Naomi Lamoreaux

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

When there were fewer women teaching, I felt that scholars would be judging all women's ability by my performance

The Brown of 1992 is a far cry from that biology professor Anne Fausto-Sterling '70 Ph.D. found when she came here in 1967 from the University of Wisconsin. "I was the first graduate student to refuse to wear a dress and heels," she recalls. "I also refused to serve tea at seminars while the men showed slides." Similarly, Arlene Gorton, who came back to Brown to teach in 1961, says the change was brought home to her recently at a celebration honoring faculty who had been at Brown thirty years. "I looked around me and saw all these white male faces," she says, "and it brought back the fact that I used to sit in faculty meetings when I was one of eleven women on the faculty."

In 1978, women comprised 11 percent of the faculty, and tenured women only 2.5 percent. Now, 23 percent of the faculty are women, and 16 percent are tenured women. In absolute numbers, that means 126 women now teach at Brown, and sixty-six are tenured. In some departments – English, for instance – the percentages hover around half-and-half, mirroring the national distribution of English Ph.D.'s.

As the numbers of women faculty have increased, the experience of individual women has changed, too. No longer, says Elizabeth Kirk, does she "respond to every question with a sentence that begins with the dependent clause, 'As a woman, . . . 'A woman is just one of the things that I happen to be."

In the early eighties, "everything you did reflected on women," Naomi Lamoreaux says. "When I gave a paper or a seminar at a conference, I always felt that it had to be absolutely perfect, that scholars would be judging women's ability by my performance." Now, that has changed – partly, she guesses, because she is older and established in her field, and partly because the world has changed. There are more women historians out there.

Representing a whole category is not only stressful, Kirk says; it's also time-consuming. She says that both male and female students tend to perceive women faculty as nurturing, and many turn to them more freely for advice. When there aren't many women around, those demands can easily overwhelm women, derailing research and jeopardizing tenure. "The problem is that relationships with students are so rewarding," she says. "That paper you need to write does not love you back!" With more women on the faculty, she says, the burden of advising gets spread around.

In the mid-seventies, a Corporation committee reviewing the effects of coeducation on Brown women revealed a disturbing difference in men's



JOHN JORAS ET

Anne Fausto-Sterling

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF BIOLOGY

I was the first graduate student to refuse to wear a dress and heels. I also refused to serve tea at seminars while the men showed slides

and women's experiences. While the women entered Brown with better scores and grades, on average, their grades and academic self-confidence quickly fell, and men outstripped them academically. The report

suggested that the lack of women faculty might be contributing to women's loss of confidence and urged Brown to hire more women. Similarly, studies observed that men spoke up more in classes, volunteered answers more frequently, and interrupted more often than women students. Although Brown has done no studies since to follow up, several women faculty observed anecdotally that women students today seem more confident than did the women students of the late seventies and early eighties. "I remember thinking when I came here that women spoke less in class," Lamoreaux says. "I don't think that's the case anymore."

"I was a student at Pembroke from 1948 until 1952," says Arlene Gorton, "and during that time, I always felt that I was a guest on the Brown campus, even though I took my classes here. I had to wear a long coat over my Bermuda shorts. . . . I think the Consent Decree absolutely gave women first-class entitlement at Brown – even more than the merger. It said to students, 'You can be whatever you want to be.'"

No pain, no gain, they say. The progress wrought by the Consent Decree has not been painless. The original lawsuit cost Brown \$1.1 million, \$1 million of which went to attorneys. Beverly Ledbetter, vice president and general counsel, estimates that since 1980 the cost of compliance has raised the total to about \$1.3 million.

Administrators argue that the decree has made it impossible to offer the proverbial "Nobel Prize winner" a position on the spot. Last Commencement weekend, when President Gregorian impetuously offered speaker Eduard Shevardnadze a position on the faculty, heads shook in

the audience: "Can't do that," people whispered. That limitation frustrated Howard Swearer and, perhaps even more so, the spontaneous and exuberant Gregorian.

Admittedly, the decree's requirement of full searches did allow for exceptions. If a faculty member quit at the start of the semester, a temporary replacement could be hired without going through a national search, Glicksman says. And a department could try to convince the Monitoring Committee that a search would not turn up new qualified candidates for a senior position (if, for instance, the pool of qualified applicants was too small to warrant the time and expense). But if the Monitoring Committee disagreed, it was back to court.

What has pained the University most may be the stigma attached to the decree. It has seemed a scarlet letter, a badge of dishonor, born ironically by a university that has done more than most to fight sex discrimination, according to Elizabeth Kirk. "The fact of the matter," she says, "is that anybody with any sense knows that most places are like this, only even worse – and the more distinguished, the worse." In the long run, Kirk believes, "Brown will be extremely proud of what it has done here, and people will study this as a remarkable instance of social change. This is something we ought to be bragging about and not be ashamed of."

For all it accomplished, the Consent Decree has not been a universal panacea. The decree has been sometimes angrily dubbed a "white women's

decree" by minority women. "It was a white women's decree," admits Arlene Gorton. "There's no question about it. All four of the women faculty who brought the suit were white." Although Louise Lamphere was personally concerned about the need for minority affirmative action, Gorton says, the decree was largely limited to bettering Brown's treatment of tenure-track women faculty. It did not apply to staff or to graduate students, either.

And despite the fact that most departments have worked hard to reach the goals set forth in the decree, some have failed to attract and keep women on board. Of Brown's 166 physical scientists, only eleven are women. Computer science, economics, music, engineering, and physics are all cited repeatedly by members of the Monitoring

Committee as problem areas. Some, such as economics, are disciplines that have generated few women Ph.D.'s; in a conflict over a senior appointment last year the economics department

argued that only 2 percent of economics full professors were women and a national search was unlikely to turn up qualified women. Those fields will require long-term efforts to attract women.

In other areas, the solution has less to do with creating an applicant pool than changing the culture of the departments so that they become more hospitable to and supportive of the women they hire. Of the sciences, biology and geology have managed to attract and keep a large proportion of women faculty. "There are still pockets of resistance," Anne Fausto-Sterling says.

Elizabeth Kirk notes that over the years, it became apparent to members of the hearing panel that the departments that treated women poorly tended to be those that treated junior men poorly as well. "If a person is the kind who will do a thing like that, they will do it to the least powerful person around," she says. "If you get rid of the women, they will move on to the men. This doesn't necessarily mean that the department intends to be callous; it may be that the department is disorganized or feels comfortable with some people and not with others and doesn't think about what patterns perpetuate themselves in that way." Academia, she observes wryly, "is

not a profession for which people self-select because of their administrative abilities."

Where to now? Even before President Gregorian arrived, a committee had been meeting since 1988 to hash out a new set of faculty rules that would safeguard against discrimination, but would free Brown from the cumbersome aspects of the Consent Decree. The committee's work was put on hold while the new administration settled in, and then it re-formed and began meeting last year, with tenured women's concerns represented by Elizabeth Kirk and Anne Fausto-Sterling. Julie Strandberg, a lecturer in theatre arts, represented the concerns of junior faculty and had a special interest in making sure the affirmative-action needs of minorities – such as increasing the numbers of minority Ph.D. candidates – were addressed by the new regulations.

Strandberg believes that Brown is a much better place because of the decree, but she sounds glad to see it end. "It wasn't the presence of the court that made this work," she says. "It was the system. The Consent Decree does have a Big Brother element to it. . . . I don't want to be part of a community that is based on that kind of mistrust." In the end, she is happy to exchange the outside protection of the court for internal safeguards.

Approved by the faculty last year, the new system will retain an affirmative-action monitoring committee and will authorize it to watch for discrimination against minorities, as well as women. Full, nationally advertised searches will still be required for permanent faculty jobs. If the monitoring committee and the administration become deadlocked, however, the case will go to the president, not the court, for the final say. Annually, the president will be required to report to the faculty on his decisions. Explaining the new process, Elizabeth Kirk speculates that if the faculty hear one report after another of the president overriding the monitoring committee's recommendation and hiring whomever he wants, they will sit up and take notice.

"In a sense, we've lost the court's power to compel," Kirk says. "We've replaced it with the power of public opinion. And it will be as good or as bad as the faculty bothers to make it. If people don't care, nothing will happen. That is the price of participatory democracy: vigilance. We've either got it or we don't." **B**

Arlene Gorton

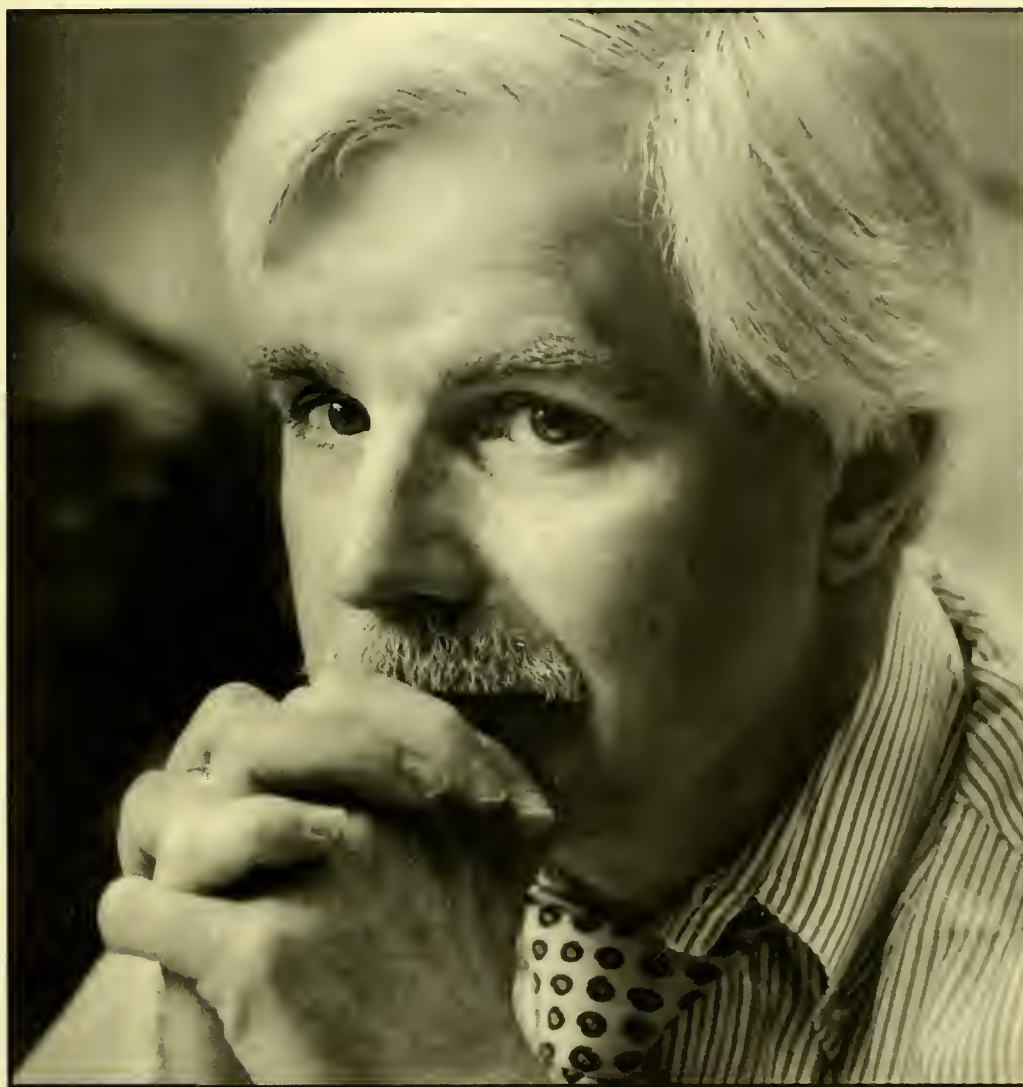
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

I think the Consent Decree absolutely gave women first-class entitlement at Brown – even more than the merger

KEEPING WATCH

OVER THE CONSTITUTION

Indiana Civil Liberties Union head Michael Gradison '64 believes his group and the ACLU have no business in politics. His goal is to defend the Bill of Rights, plain and simple



KENT PHILLIPS

By Andrew Welsh-Huggins '88 A.M.

Many of the cases Michael Gradison '64 has taken as executive director of the Indiana Civil Liberties Union involve protecting the rights of criminals. That often comes as a surprise to people familiar with what happened to Gradison the night of July 18, 1967.

Returning late to the family farm, he was driving down the long entrance when he encountered a car speeding away from the house. The four men in the car were burglars. They stopped Gradison, beat him with their fists and guns, and left him for dead in a ditch.

Twenty-four years later, when he is tired, Gradison's speech still tends to slur as a result of brain damage suffered in the attack. But instead of taking a "get-tough-on-crime" attitude because of the incident, he remains as dedicated as ever to protecting the rights of all individuals, including the men who beat him.

"[That attitude] always surprised the investigating officers," Gradison says. "But there was never any question for me that [the suspects] deserved due process. It doesn't mean I think they should open all the jails. But every case should be

**The case
Gradison
remains
proudest of
is that of
Ryan White,
the AIDS-
afflicted
schoolboy
whose family
fought for
his right to
attend public
schools in
Howard
County**

judged on its own merits. That's the foundation of jurisprudence in this country: due process without prejudice."

Today, Gradison is Indiana's leading Constitutional watchdog, and his hallmark, rapid-fire monologues defend the Bill of Rights at every turn. Gray-haired with a mustache, dressed like a businessman, as likely to call from his car phone as sitting at his desk, he speaks without pause when he discusses his life, the ICLU, and the case of civil liberties for all.

"We think life is pretty precious," he says. "At the ICLU, we're committed to the concept of presumption of innocence until you're found guilty."

Gradison was born in 1942. Eight days after his birth, he was circumcised in the Jewish tradition by his father's cousin, a rabbi at Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation. A week later, Gradison's uncle on his mother's side – a priest – baptized him a Catholic. Jewish and Catholic family members attended both ceremonies.

"I have always contended that my salvation is ensured," he jokes.

Gradison grew up in Indianapolis, the grandson on his father's side of Russian Jews who emigrated to escape the Czarist pogroms of the 1890s. His father, Jules Gradison, farmed and ran a large construction and materials-supply business. His mother, Rita, the daughter of the head of the Indiana Council of Catholic Women, was a union worker.

Though the Gradisons were wealthy and counted among their friends many of Indianapolis's leading citizens, they were also devoted to the idea of civil liberties and helped organize the first meetings of the ICLU in the 1950s. "My parents became more radical as they grew older and more wealthy," Gradison says.

Gradison inherited much from his parents: a love of opera and theater, a head for business, and an ability to work with – and around – the establishment. One of his parents' legacies was their vehement opposition to any kind of censorship, he says. That, combined with social position, allows him to influence people in power. The legacy has given him immense credibility, Gradison believes.

Because he is part of the system, "I've been able to change people's opinions that the [ICLU] is just a bunch of wild-eyed radicals seeking to overthrow the government."

Gradison graduated from Speedway High School in 1960, the first graduate to attend an Ivy League school. He describes himself as "pretty boring" during those years. "I earned above-average grades, but I was no scholar. I didn't apply myself as I could have." With a job in the family business waiting for him upon graduation from Brown, he was able to study a variety of subjects – from music to history – without career concerns hanging over his head.

After Commencement, Gradison returned to Indianapolis and worked for his father. "Once I got into business, I exhausted myself. Every task had to be outstanding, and it was paramount that I do well." He also stayed active as a member of the ICLU. In 1969, he was on the first ICLU board to hire a full-time executive director.

But Gradison tired of the construction business. In 1975, with his father ailing from what was later diagnosed as Alzheimer's disease, Gradison sold the family company.

Though he continued to develop property – office complexes in Indianapolis and Louisville – he went west for a few years. He became a partner in Consolidated Productions, Inc., a Beverly Hills company that managed tours for such rock-and-roll acts as Cream, Bob Dylan, and Fleetwood Mac.

He followed that endeavor with movie production. In 1978, Bell-Air/Gradison Production produced "Good Luck Miss Wyckoff," a film based on a book by U.S. playwright William Inge.

Eventually he returned to Indianapolis. He was appointed executive director of the ICLU in 1983, at a time when he was still recovering from a severely herniated disk that kept him in the hospital for almost a year. He says he was "astounded" at being asked to take over the directorship, because it was a job he'd never considered. But in hindsight, the offer made perfect sense. "I had no idea I had any talent for this, having been in the family business so long. But thanks to my parents, my fundamental beliefs about people were the same then as now. My overall concern was already there," he says.

His disability did not affect his passion for the job of ICLU chief. The post had been vacant several months when he started, and his office was one room. Today the ICLU occupies six rooms and has a paid staff of seven, including two staff attorneys.

Under Gradison's directorship, the ICLU has undertaken many cases with far-reaching consequences. Those cases include opposing a decision by Democratic Governor Evan Bayh allowing Gideon Bibles to be distributed in state park lodges. The ICLU helped create a citizens' board to investigate Indianapolis Police Department shootings. And in the spring of 1985, in a case that attracted national attention, the ICLU successfully took the city of Indianapolis to federal court over an anti-pornography ordinance.

The case Gradison remains proudest of is that of Ryan White, the AIDS-afflicted schoolboy whose family fought for his right to attend public schools in Howard County. In 1986, the ICLU submitted a Constitutional brief buttressing the arguments of White's attorneys. "We were just outraged at how Ryan was being treated, from a Constitutional perspective," Gradison says. In April 1986, the way was cleared for White to attend classes.

As difficult as White's struggles were (he died



KENT PHILLIPS

three years later), they also set a precedent Gradison has pursued vigorously. White's case allowed the ICLU to support three other HIV-infected schoolchildren in Indiana – but in these cases it did so with virtually no publicity.

"We just went out there, met with school attorneys, and got the kids in," Gradison says.

But the ICLU is no stranger to headlines. Some of Gradison's most controversial and public battles have been with the Indianapolis Police Department over its treatment of suspects. The ICLU has long contended that Indianapolis police are guilty of excessive force, especially when dealing with blacks and Hispanics. Gradison has repeatedly challenged the department's internal review process, which allows police to investigate allegations of brutality out of the public eye.

Gradison's criticism of the department is useful at times, but is often "unreasonable," says Indianapolis Police Chief Paul Annee. Gradison "generally takes an adversarial position" where the police are concerned. That's not always counter-productive, Annee suggests, although he wishes Gradison were more understanding.

"Michael does have a pretty powerful personality," says Annee. "He's persistent and he believes what he's doing is right. Michael just doesn't go away."

Although Annee estimates he and Gradison disagree about 95 percent of the time, they continue to communicate their positions to one another. This type of mutual respect marks many of Gradison's professional relationships.

John Price is an Indianapolis attorney and evangelical Christian who often debates Gradison

over censorship and other issues. Price defended the Rensselaer, Indiana, school district and its decades-old policy of permitting the Gideons to hand out Bibles to fifth graders who requested them. The ICLU brought a suit against the school.

Price says he and Gradison appreciate each other's positions, but "I don't agree with almost anything he believes, and he doesn't agree with anything I believe." Though Price says the ICLU is useful when defending victims of police oppression, for example, "sometimes they take up a lot of people's time, effort, and money picking nits."

But nothing could be less true, especially in the realm of censorship, says Gradison, who also serves as Indiana arts commissioner and sits on the boards of the Indiana Art

League and the Indiana Repertory Theatre. He sees the arts, especially theater, as one of the purest expressions of free speech in society.

Gradison not only finds himself at odds with people such as Price who say many of the ICLU's positions are "fringe, radical, [and] left wing." From time to time he also takes issue with his parent organization, the American Civil Liberties Union. Though he says that he and the ACLU see eye-to-eye on the "vast majority" of cases, he disagrees with a few instances of what he calls the ACLU's "politicization."

The ACLU's opposition to U.S. Supreme Court nominee Robert Bork, for example, was a terrible and costly mistake to the ACLU and its affiliates, he says, because it injected partisan politics into what claims to be a completely non-political organization. "Our credibility suffers tremendously," he says of such incidents. "For us to take on cases like that sullies our legal docket."

Politicking goes completely against the grain of the ACLU, which, if anything, Gradison adds, is the most conservative group in the country. "We want the government out of people's lives . . . We're founded on the principles incorporated in the Bill of Rights, and that should be our business," he says.

He stresses this whenever people ask him why he takes the positions he does, why he defends the rights of all Indiana citizens.

"Because there but for the grace of God, folks, could be *you*," he says. "And probably *will* be you sometime." **B**

Andrew Welsh-Huggins '88 A.M. is a reporter at the Bloomington, Indiana, Herald-Times.

Though he and the ACLU see eye-to-eye on "the vast majority" of cases, he disagrees with a few instances of what he calls the ACLU's "politicization"



BROWN ARCHIVES

The first February class to be honored by formal graduation exercises had no band, no march down the Hill. But there was plenty of snow and chilling temperatures as the graduates stood outside the Meeting House.

The Classes

By James Reinbold

18

Cy Flanders has moved to the Bickford Convalescent & Rest Home, 14 Main St., Windsor Locks, Conn. 06096. Until recently, he had been very active in Brown alumni activities in the Hartford area, where he served as secretary of the Hartford Brown Club for more than sixty years. Five of Cy's sons and a granddaughter graduated from Brown. Cards or visits would be most welcome.

28

Bill Crull has moved from Hilton Head, S.C., to 14061 Dryden Ln., Santa Ana, Calif. 92705.

31

Joel A. Rogers, whose mailing address is St. Louis, writes that he spends little time there, only enough for medical checkups and treatments. He and his wife live in Wickenburg, Ariz., during the winter and Colorado and/or Ontario during the hot months. Joel would be glad to see members of '31 in Wickenburg or St. Louis.

32

The reunion committee met with reunion coordinator **Pam Boylan** '84 in June and again in October. Tentative plans were made for our "Significant Sixtieth" this year. We hope that many of you are planning to come and walk down the Hill in the Commencement procession on Monday, May 25.

We are hoping to have a display of Pembroke memorabilia. If you have items to contribute, please send them or bring them to Maddock Alumni Center.

Please return your reunion questionnaire as soon as possible.

The class extends sympathy to **Doris Goebelle Schuster** on the death of her husband, Clifford. — *Katherine Burt Jackson*

At a meeting of the 60th reunion committee, preliminary plans were made for a joint reunion with the Pembroke '32 class. The weekend plans provide for all the usual campus events as well as lunches and dinners off campus.

Present at the meeting were: **Irving Beck, Dorothy Budlong, Alan Cusick, Stuart Essex, William Goldberg, Richard Hurley, Walter Kelley, William Koster, Paul Mackesey, Everett Schriener, Myles Sydney,**

Charles Tillinghast, and Byron Waterman.

The committee met again in January. — *Paul Mackesey*

William Resko and his wife are living at the Masonic retirement complex, Ashlar Village, Apt. #3108, Wallingford, Conn. 06492. Bill has been retired since 1981, having spent twenty-nine years in state service and thirteen years teaching in high school.

33

Richard E. Benson has retired as senior psychiatric social worker at the Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kansas, after forty-three years. He can be reached at 2937 N.E. Oakwood Dr., Topeka 66617, where, "like Horace and Virgil, I enjoy a heavily wooded area."

George A. Dickey and his wife have been living at 30 Hickory Way, Clemson, S.C. 29631 since last July. George is a member of the board and corporate secretary of Carc, Inc., a retirement community. He writes that he would like to hear from classmates.

34

Rosalind Wallace Green and her husband, Albert, celebrated their 50th anniversary at a party of friends and family. The party and a trip to New Orleans and up the Mississippi on a paddle-wheeler were given them by their daughter and her family. "It was a wonderful anniversary." Rosalind and Albert live in East Greenwich, R.I.

35

Lt. Col. **Lee LaBonne**, USA (Ret.), Somers, N.Y., writes that it is not too early to plan to attend the 60th reunion in 1995 as a stepping stone to the next mini-reunion in 2000.

38

Myles L. Grover, Kamuela, Hawaii, writes that he and Sigrid attended the World Track & Field Championships in Tokyo, and now "she's a track nut, too."

40

Edward H. Jones writes that **Tom McCabe**, his wife, Marion, their daughter, Cathy, and her two boys visited Ed and his wife, Florence, on Chappaquiddick last fall.

Then, after a two-week cruise in the Caribbean with three other couples, Ed and Florence flew to Florida for the winter.

41

Walter L. Creese received the Lewis Mumford Prize of the Society for City and Regional Planning History at its international meeting in Richmond, Va., on Nov. 9 for his book, *TVA's Public Planning: The Vision, The Reality*. Walter is chair emeritus of the division of architectural history and preservation at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.

42

If you have not already received newsletter #3 concerning our 50th, you will shortly. Classmates are asked to return reunion reservations as soon as possible. Accommodations on campus and at the Days Hotel are hard to come by. We do have a number of rooms being held for the class of '42 both on campus and at the hotel, but they are limited. Incidentally, for members of 50th and later class reunions, there is no charge for rooms on campus. We exhort you to get your reservations in immediately. — *Bob Rockwell*

Virginia Rapp Hahn and her husband, Ed, have returned to their home in Naples, Fla., after a four-week trip to Australia. They spent the last week with **Patricia Glover Webb** and her husband, Norman, who live in St. Ives, a suburb of Sydney.

43

Betty Bernstein Levin has moved from Mexico to Albuquerque, N.M.

Walter Lister, Larchmont, N.Y., is a senior editor at Prodigy. Headquartered in White Plains, N.Y., the company provides a videotex service of news, information, and entertainment by means of a home computer and a modem.

44

Stanley G. Goldsmith was elected mayor of Bay Harbor Islands, Fla., in May 1991, marking the first time in the history of the town that a former mayor — Stan served from 1982 to 1985 — has been re-elected.

Phyllis Bidwell Oliver and her husband,

Donald, continue to enjoy elderhostels. They attended one at Jekyll Island, Ga., last spring and in the fall studied the work of Georgia O'Keefe in Santa Fe, N.M. Phyllis and Donald live in Bloomfield, Conn.

45

Phyllis Berkelhammer Tarter (see **Emily Klass** '78).

46

Bunny Cohen Meyer and her husband, Joel, have moved from Miami to Atlanta, where Jill, their oldest daughter, lives with her family. "We are looking forward to enjoying a more intensive role as grandparents."

47

Robert B. Abel, Shrewsbury, N.J., writes that "after a dozen years Brown has suddenly become interested in the Middle East Co-operative Program. Blessings upon the applied math department."

Marleah Hammond Strominger, St. Louis, visited with **Winnie Porter McGillivray** in Edinburgh, Scotland, last year.

48

John R. Decker writes that his son, John, is attending the Salisbury School in Connecticut. John is retired and living in the Catskills in Jefferson, N.Y.

The Rev. **William T. Keech** retired as senior pastor of the First Baptist Church of Wakefield, Mass., in October 1990 and now lives in York, Maine.

Colin E. MacKay, Oakland, Maine, recently retired after teaching Medieval/Renaissance English literature for thirty-five years at Colby College in Waterville, Maine.

50

Bruce and Caroline Decatur Chick (see **Nancy Chick Hyde** '80).

Pauline Longo Denning (see **Teresa Denning** '82).

Frances H. Leimkuehler, Moline, Ill., has retired after thirty-seven years of teaching health and physical education, the last twenty-five years at the community college level. "I am looking forward to freedom of choice in what I do."

Haig Varadian was inducted into the Cranston, R.I., Hall of Fame on Oct. 18, honored for his dedicated service to education and community service. Last spring, Haig authored a comprehensive education assessment of the Cranston high schools. The report synthesized the specific recommendations needed to fulfill the city's educational goals into the next century.

51

The men and women of the class of '51 set a record for a 40th reunion gift with contributions totaling \$549,391, nearly 10 percent

Beverly F. Perry '11

'A neat event for a great son of Brown'

Walt Gummere '40, Louisville, Kentucky, writes: "I'm not sure this item belongs in any class year because it involves ten Brunonians from widely-differing years.

"In any event, partly as a sequel to your great article in the March 1991 issue (page 44) of the *BAM* about **Beverly F. Perry** '11, "Ever True at One Hundred and Three," I am sending this along.

"Since my brother, **Dick Gummere** '43, and I went on to Brown from Akron, Ohio, it is more than coincidental that we both knew Mr. B.F. I was sponsored in part by the Brown Club of Akron, including B.F. Perry. I worked all my college summers for his construction firm. The experience resulted in lots of money (60 cents per hour) and sound, steady advice and counsel from Mr. Perry, who was of great help and support. So I owe him a great deal.

over the goal of \$500,000. Just under half of the class members contributed, and there were six planned gifts.

David H. Foerster has retired after twenty-six years as a lobbyist on Social Security and health issues for the National Education Association in Washington, D.C. He remains active in the health field, writing newsletters and other materials for the Washington-based Committee for National Health Insurance. Dave and his wife, Stephanie, live at 32 Worthington Rd., New London, Conn. 06320.

Mary Ellen Sullivan Hanley, Seattle, enjoyed a ninety-four-day around-the-world cruise on the *Queen Elizabeth II* early last year. She and her daughter, Mary, traveled to London, Paris, and all regions of Ireland in September. Mary Ellen is a regional vice president of the Naval War College Foundation, Newport, R.I.

52

Mason W. Nye was appointed associate headmaster of Suffield Academy in Connecticut in July.

53

Edward A. Johnson, New London, N.H., writes: "My wife and I have run before the winds of change out of safe harbor and into the open sea of financial competition by becoming active partners in Relm, Limited, a New Hampshire land development corporation. With the economic weather we have been experiencing of late, however, we are navigating with life preservers on and foul

"Visiting him in Akron in early July, I pondered over what I could do for a man who had it all: as a person, a father, an engineer/entrepreneur, a civic leader. After lots of telephone calls and letters, I came up with nine sons of Brown, who, on a Sunday morning in July, visited Mr. Perry at his apartment and sang Brown songs. The nine were myself, **Mike Del Medico** '77, **Jim Mather** '52, **Francis Craig** '49, **Carl Draves** '42, **Bill McMahon** '61, **Dick Gummere** '43, **Geoff Gallagher** '66, and **David Brewster** '63.

"We brought along a few gifts: a Brown mug, a sweater, and a Brown crest. What a blast! We watched Mr. Perry intently; his lips ran ever true on every word of every song. We found out what money cannot buy: a neat event for a great son of Brown."

weather gear at the ready. So far, we are maintaining headway and staying a steady course."

54

Charles S. Genovese (see **David A. Genovese** '86).

The Rev. **Ann J. Nelson** is vicar of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Cripple Creek, Colo.

56

Shirley McCully Dumas is teaching dance exercise classes to adults in Madison, Wis. She would love to hear from classmates, especially those living in the Midwest.

57

Harold J. Sutphen, Norfolk, Va., is a specialist in seamanship, navigation, and safety at sea. A writer and public speaker, he moderates seminars and is a mate and instructor aboard *Ocean Star*, an eighty-four-foot schooner operated by *Ocean Navigation* magazine.

58

Phil DuMond and his wife, Mary, lost their home to the devastating floods that hit the northwest in November 1990. They now reside at 30632 S.E. 40th St., Fall City, Wash. 98024. Phil is senior vice president and deputy manager of the Seattle branch of Johnson & Higgins.

Donald MacKenzie, president and chief

executive officer of NYNEX Information Resources Company, has been elected chairman of the Yellow Pages Publishers Association. A resident of Acton, Mass., Don has served as town moderator for the past fifteen years and recently was named president of the Massachusetts Town Moderators Association.

Dr. **Alan S. Rosenberg**, Great Neck, N.Y., is president of the 1,200-physician staff of North Shore University Hospital. Son David, a graduate of the University of Michigan, has started in Columbia Business School, and daughter Jill, a graduate of Columbia Business School, works for Showtime, a cablevision company in New York. Anita, Alan's wife, is a travel agent.

60

Lee Allen, who has been director of English for the Needham (Mass.) Public Schools since 1964, has been appointed visiting lecturer/clinical professor in the education department at Brown for 1991-92.

Susan Fox Rubenstein, Fairfield, Conn., writes that Stephen graduated *magna cum laude* from Springfield College in May and is attending graduate school at Adelphi University. Lori is a junior at Tufts. Susan teaches second grade in the inner-city schools in Bridgeport, Conn., "and loves every minute. Don't sell inner-city kids short."

William Scranton Simmons and Cheryl Leif Simmons announce the birth of Kaia Elizabeth Simmons on Aug. 27. Bill is a professor of anthropology and director of the newly-established Center for the Teaching and Study of American Cultures at the University of California at Berkeley.

61

Norbert S. Fleisig, San Antonio, is an independent data-processing consultant in the California-Texas-Florida corridor, specializing in mini- and micro-computer database systems.

Barbi Funk Hackett is a manager of the Olive Garden Restaurant in Falls Church, Va. **Kyle '93** is a member of the women's rugby team.

62

Stephen Joseph is acting chairperson of the philosophy department at Framingham (Mass.) State College.

John H. Lifland, Bridgewater, N.J., writes that his son, **Daniel**, is a freshman at Brown.

Robert C. McGuinness retired from Shell Oil and is a partner in Pro Outsource, Inc., a minority business enterprise that provides negotiating contracting services on computer and communications systems and software license contracts. Bill lives in Houston.

Anne Jacobson Schutte attended the 30th reunion of her original class (1961) in May. In 1991-92, she is on sabbatical leave in Venice, where she is completing a book on pretense of sanctity in the seventeenth century. After twenty-five years at Lawrence University, she will become professor of history at the

University of Virginia next fall. Her translation of a book by the Italian writer Fulvio Tomizza, *Heavenly Supper: The Story of Maria Janis*, was published in November by the University of Chicago Press.

63

Dr. **David A. Bailen**, Newton Centre, Mass., is president of the alumni association of the Boston University School of Medicine.

Nedda Miller Pollack, Nashville, Tenn., is senior vice president at First American Bank. Her husband, Larry, is practicing law. Meredith graduated from the University of Michigan in 1989 and lives in Chicago, and Kenneth graduated from Tufts in 1990 and lives in Washington, D.C.

David Richter has been named assistant director of the school of journalism at Ohio State University, where he is an associate professor. He lives in Columbus.

Michael Starzak, Vestal, N.Y., is on sabbatical leave from SUNY-Binghamton and teaching for a year in Poland.

65

Donald F. Roth is executive director of the Oregon Symphony. He was elected chairman of the policy committee of the top 100 U.S. orchestras and to the board of the American Symphony Orchestra organization. Don lives in Portland.

66

Brice Eldridge, Great Falls, Va., writes that he was very impressed by Eduard Shevardnadze's address during Commencement. "We had the great opportunity to host some students from Siberia later in the summer. Making friends with real people *does* produce peace and understanding."

Margaret Hayes Prescott received an M.Div. degree from Princeton Theological Seminary in June. She is an active member of New Jersey Bridges for Peace, a citizen diplomacy group with which she has twice visited the U.S.S.R. She lives in Princeton, N.J.

67

Jeffrey F. Hitz, Wichita, Kans., is vice president of franchise and development for Rent-A-Center, Inc. Work and his family of five are fine, he writes.

David T. Riedel is a partner in the Providence law firm of Tillinghast Collins & Graham. His book, *Wills, Trusts & Gifts*, written for the Rhode Island practice series, was published by Butterworth Legal Publishers last June. David lives in Providence.

68

Stanley H. Griffith, Lexington, Mass., is associate general counsel at Fidelity Investments in Boston. He writes that Andrew, 10, and Margaret, 8, enjoyed a visit to the Brown campus over the Labor Day weekend.

69

William H. Kaplan (see **Emily Klass '78**). **Tom Lemire**, Irvine, Calif., fills his spare time coaching his two daughters' soccer and softball teams.

Elizabeth Shipman, San Francisco, writes that earthquake repairs have been completed and visitors are welcome.

Brian P. Watson, Canton, N.Y., spent his sabbatical leave studying mathematical models of clouds at McGill University in Montreal. "If Professor Storz is still in the French department, he will be amazed to learn that I willingly took a course in conversational French."

Phillip Zuckerman has opened a law office in New London, Conn., specializing in personal injury litigation.

70

John H. McAleer married Patricia Ann Womble in 1988. Christopher James McAleer was born on Jan. 13, 1991. John has been teaching for fifteen years at the Robert Louis Stevenson School in Pebble Beach, Calif.

Richard J. Shapiro, Rye Brook, N.Y., is director of taxes for the financial services industry practice of Grant Thornton, accountants and management consultants.

William Thompson moved from Minnesota to Salt Lake City, where he is a member of the computer science department at the University of Utah.

Last year, **Mark Trueblood** left his job as an aerospace program manager in the Washington, D.C., area and moved to Tucson, Ariz., where he is a scientific programmer for the National Optical Astronomy Observatories.

Patricia Ann Truman, her son, Mark, 11, and her daughter, Kate, 8, Boise, Idaho, enjoyed a rendezvous with **Ann McCaffrey** at a University of Washington women's basketball game last winter and a rendezvous with **Chris Damarjian** and **Larry Verbano** at their Puget Sound home last summer. Pat is endorsing **Anne Sites Hausraht '71** for a Boise City Council seat; she's the best candidate in a field of ten, says Pat.

71

Dr. **Darrell D. Davidson**, Indianapolis, announces the birth of Catherine Elizabeth on Jan. 21, 1991. "Starting [a family] at forty plus," he notes.

Maurene Fritz announces the birth of Adam Daniel Miklaf on Feb. 18, 1991. Shoshi is 7. Maurene is a software engineer for Digital, and Yehuda (formerly Seamas) is binding books, including a Bible written in Spain in 1491. They live in Jerusalem.

Dr. **Patricia L. Gerbarg** married Dr. Richard P. Brown on June 9 in Kingston, N.Y., where they now reside.

Carolyn R. Smith, Mill Valley, Calif., spent time in July and September at the Moscow AIDS Clinic and the Latvian AIDS Center in Riga starting support groups for people who are HIV positive and for the medical staff caring for them. The concept of

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support groups is new in the Soviet Union, Carolyn writes, and the need for them is great. In October she had a reunion breakfast with **Linda Schwartz**, who lives in Spain, and **Gary Babcock '72**, who lives in the Bay area. "We reminisced about our days together in Diman House the first year it was an experimental coed dorm."

72

Jean Braucher and David Wohl announce the birth of Emma Rachel Braucher Wohl on Sept. 24. Robert is 3. Jean has returned to her position as professor of law at the University of Cincinnati after spending a year as a visiting professor of law at the University of Texas. David has resumed work as director of the Cincinnati Development Fund, a non-profit agency that provides loans for low-income housing construction, after a year as vice president for housing at the Texas Development Institute. They live in Cincinnati.

Claire L. Rabinow, Boston, is a systems architect at Lotus Development Corporation. In her spare time she is an amateur competitive ballroom dancer. One of her teachers is **Suzanne Hamby '77**.

Mollie Sandock is a tenured professor of English at Valparaiso University. She and her husband, James A. Brokaw II, live in the Indiana Dunes. Mollie is not anticipating attending the 20th reunion, but she would like to hear from old friends at 125 Ogden Dunes, Portage, Ind. 46368.

73

Donald R. Hunt and his wife, Susan, bought sixty-acre Ledgesmere Farm in Castleton, Vt., two years ago. Last summer they built a twelve-stall horse barn, and are now accepting boarders. Don is still involved in executive search recruiting. Their son, Topher, is 4.

74

Dr. Nora Burgess ('77 M.D.) and **Robert P. Liburdy '75 Ph.D.** live in Tiburon, Calif. Nora is assistant chief, department of cardiovascular surgery, at Kaiser Permanente Medical Center in San Francisco, and Robert is director of the bioelectromagnetic research laboratory at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. He recently received an NIH grant award. Friends are welcome to look them up.

Faye V. Harrison, a professor at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, recently published *Decolonizing Anthropology*. She is currently writing a political ethnography of a Kingston, Jamaica, locality. She lives in Knoxville.

Art Italo is a group manager for the executive recruiting firm Search Atlanta, Inc. He lives in Kennesaw, Ga.

Dick Wingate and his wife, Karen, announce the birth of Rachael Anna on April 12. Dick has a music industry management/consulting company and is helping to launch Intouch, an interactive multimedia

previewing system for music and video retail stores. Dick and Karen live in New York City.

75

Ed Frongillo completed his Ph.D. in biometry and has been re-appointed as a senior research associate and director of computing and statistical consulting for Cornell University's College of Human Ecology and Division of Nutritional Sciences. He has two sons, Dominic and Rafael, and lives in Brooktondale, N.Y.

Ken Lury and his wife, Susanne, announce the birth of Alyssa Toby on Aug. 27. Rebecca is Alyssa's older sister. The family lives in Longmeadow, Mass.

Dr. Cheryl Soled Reid, Marlton, N.J., has been promoted to associate professor of pediatrics at Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, Camden, N.J. She is anticipating an appointment in obstetrics and work with three genetic counselors in a comprehensive genetics unit serving all types of patients.

Dr. Virginia Sauer and her husband, John Basos, announce the birth of Michael Alexander on Aug. 25. They live in Concord, Calif.

76

Rick Fleeter ('80 Ph.D.) is president and chief executive officer of AeroAstro, an aerospace concern in Herndon, Va. While he spends most of his time manufacturing miniature satellites, he still finds time to bicycle, swim, and study Japanese. Rick lives in Reston, Va.

Tamara Hauck is vice president of marketing and merchandise for Pleasant Company. She and her husband, Todd Jerred, live at 5675 North Lake Rd., Oconomowoc, Wis. 53066.

John Igoe and his wife, Regina Champlin Igoe, announce the birth of Olivia Katlynn on June 12. Michael is 12. Friends are welcome to visit in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., this winter.

Elaine M. Lustig is a member of the in-house legal staff of GTE California in Thousand Oaks, Calif. She lives in Santa Monica.

Dr. Paul J. May writes that "on my birthday, Jan. 27, in 1991, my wife, Susan Warren, presented me with Julian Issac May. In addition, I've been promoted to associate professor of anatomy at the University of Mississippi Medical Center so that I can afford him." Paul and Susan live in Jackson, Miss.

Dr. Donna Keiran Morgan is chief of pediatrics and physician-in-charge of the West Raleigh Medical Office, part of the Southeast Permanente Medical Group. Her husband, Paul, is a systems manager at Glaxo. Jennifer is 7, and Jeffrey is 4. They live in Raleigh, N.C.

Peter Nelson and Joyce Nelson announce the birth of Aaron James Nelson on Jan. 21. Ian is 4. They live in Pittsfield, Mass.

Steven S. Peters and **Nicolette Jones Peters '77** announce the birth of Alexander Westbrook Peters in September. They live in Plainsboro, N.J.

Michelle A. Proulx and **Charles T. Connell '75** announce the birth of Daniel in August. They live in Darien, Conn.

Robin L. Sandenburgh and her husband,

Don Greenberg, announce the birth of Elizabeth Tuli on Sept. 4 in Harare, Zimbabwe. Jamie Mara, born in Nairobi, Kenya, is 2. Robin is on a long maternity leave as vice president in the San Francisco office of ICF International, an environmental consulting firm.

Richard J. Starzak and his wife, Claudia, announce the birth of Nikolai on April 22. They live in Los Angeles.

77

Dennis Bernstein has rejoined "academic life and cold weather" by becoming an associate professor with the department of aerospace engineering at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. Since 1984, he had been employed by Harris Corporation in Melbourne, Fla., "where we could watch shuttle launches from our backyard." Dennis and his wife, Susan Kolovson, have two boys: Sam, 6, and Jason, 3.

Seth Jackson married Etsuko Yakushiji ('81, '83 A.M., International Christian University, Tokyo) on March 23. The couple lives in Van Nuys, Calif., where Seth is studying songwriting at the Grove School of Music.

Andrea S. Levere writes that her second child, Julia, was born last Thanksgiving. Alex is 3. For the past eight years Andrea has been working for the National Development Council, a non-profit organization specializing in financing economic development projects. She lives in Washington, D.C.

Maureen Murphy Leydon and her husband, Joe, announce the birth of Michael in February 1990. Maureen is second vice president of underwriting at New England Life in Boston. They live in Malden, Mass.

Roland E. Jenkins, Jr., and his wife, Colleen, are both senior software engineers with the Raytheon Missile Systems Division. They live with their son, Roland III, 1, in Windham, N.H.

Amy Nathan and Howard Fineman announce the birth of Nicholas Lowell Fineman on Oct. 4. Meredith is 4. Amy is a lawyer in the Washington, D.C., office of Mayer, Brown & Platt and specializes in legislative issues. Howard is chief political correspondent for *Newsweek*. They live in Washington, D.C.

William E. Renahan married Fairlie McLean of Halifax, Nova Scotia. They live in West Bloomfield, Minn., where William is working as senior staff investigator at Henry Ford Hospital/Henry Ford Research Institute.

Lorraine S. Ricard married Charles Alfred ('76, '78 M.B.A., RPI) in September 1990. Many Brown friends attended, including **Janice Tatarka**, who was maid of honor. Lorraine is an engineering manager at Digital Equipment Corporation, Nashua, N.H., and Charlie is a software engineer at Access Technology in Natick, Mass. They live in Nashua.

Kristin Siegesmund and Daniel Sprague announce the birth of their first child, Kathleen Ann Sprague. Kristin works for Legal Aid in the area of disability law. She and her family live in Minneapolis.

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Alumni Calendar

February

Cleveland

February 11. Brown University Association of Northeast Ohio (BRUNO) and Associated Alumni co-sponsored Wriston Lecture with Professor of Engineering and Dean Barrett Hazeltine, "Business Opportunities in the 21st Century." Call Matt Carroll '86, (216) 791-7770.

New York City

February 13. Brown University Club in New York-sponsored evening at *The Baltimore Waltz*, new play by Associate Professor of English Paula Vogel. Call Stephanie Sanchez '89, (212) 661-1210.

Providence

February 14-16. Third World Alumni Activities Committee Retreat for network chairs. Call Karen McLaurin, (401) 863-2287.

San Francisco

February 15. Brown Club of Northern California and Cornell Club of San Francisco co-sponsored live satellite broadcast of the Brown-Cornell men's ice hockey game. Call Peter Keating '66, (415) 362-8000.

Tampa

February 15. Brown Club of Tampa Bay and Tampa Cornell Club co-sponsored live satellite broadcast of the Brown-Cornell men's ice hockey game. Call Sue Clarendon '77, (813) 651-9436.

Providence

February 24. Deadline for summer apprenticeship sponsor forms. Sponsor an apprentice this summer – you'll be helping a Brown student to gain valuable on-the-job experience! For information and forms, call Thea Lacey, (401) 863-3380.

New York City

February 25. Brown Club in New York Winterfest Party and Auction. 6-9 p.m., Grand Salon of the National Arts Club. Call Stephanie Sanchez '89, (212) 661-1210.

Sarasota

February 26. Sarasota-Manatee Brown Club-sponsored dinner meeting with Robert Barylski '65, "Russia, What Now?" Sarasota Yacht Club. Call Ross De Matteo '35, (813) 755-0878.

Washington, DC

February 29. Third World Alumni Network of DC and NASP co-sponsored Minority Open House. 2-4 p.m. Call Karen McLaurin, (401) 863-2287.

March

Greenwich, Conn.

March 5. Brown Club of Fairfield County-sponsored evening with Athletic Director David Roach, Sports Foundation Executive Director David Zucconi '55, and a panel of Brown coaches. Call Chuck Connell '75, (212) 223-5170.

Providence

March 6. Alumni Relations and Career Planning Services co-sponsored Alumni Career Forum, "Careers in Publishing." 3:30 p.m., Crystal Room, Alumnae Hall. Call Melanie Coon, (401) 863-3380.

March 7. Association of Class Officers and Associated Alumni co-sponsored Spring Reunion Workshop for Reunion Activities Chairs of classes ending in 3 and 8. 12 noon, Maddock Alumni Center, 38 Brown Street. Call Susan Berry, (401) 863-1947.

New York City

March 10. Brown Club in New York-sponsored "Breakfast with Champions," featuring Elie Hirshfeld '71. Call Stephanie Sanchez '89, (212) 661-1210.

Providence

March 13. Alumni Relations and Career Planning Services co-sponsored Alumni Career Forum, "Careers in Philanthropy." 3:30 p.m., Crystal Room, Alumnae Hall. Call Melanie Coon, (401) 863-3380.

March 17. Pembroke Club of Providence-sponsored lecture with Professor of Education Theodore Sizer, "Education Today." 5-7:30 p.m., Maddock Alumni Center, 38 Brown Street. Call Shirley Wolpert '46, (401) 863-3307.

San Francisco

March 21. Brown Club of San Francisco-sponsored ski weekend at Squaw Valley. Call Peter Keating '66, (415) 362-8000.

Dates of Interest

Academic Year 1991-1992

Spring recess, March 21-29

Spring semester classes end, May 5

Final exam period, May 6-15

Campus Dance, May 22

Reunion-Commencement Weekend, May 22-25

London

March 26. Brown Club of Great Britain hosts the Brown Jazz Band and Dance Extension for a Duke Ellington Cabaret. Landsdowne Club at Berkeley Square. Call Nancy Turk '68, 71-629-1207.

Providence

March 28-29. Brown Club of Rhode Island-sponsored event in conjunction with the Fleet Lacrosse Invitational. The road to the Final Four begins at Brown! Participating men's varsity teams include Brown, Duke, Loyola, and Syracuse. For information on the club event call Davies Bisset, (401) 863-3309; to order tickets call Tom Bold (401) 863-2773.

This calendar is a sampling of activities of interest to alumni reported to the Brown Alumni Monthly at press time. For the most up-to-date listing or more details, contact the Alumni Relations Office, (401) 863-3307.

Attilio M. Cecchin, Brookline, Mass., writes that he is still working in the Boston area but is now with a new company.

David Hahn is completing his Ph.D. in music at Stanford. He is a graduate fellow at the Stanford Humanities Center and worked with the San Francisco Opera Company in the recent production of Monteverdi's *Il Ritrorno di Ulisse in Patria*. He has completed a tape of his own music "which may or may not reflect my confrontation with the California lifestyle." On Nov. 15, David married Gordana Crnkovic, of Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Friends are encouraged to get in touch with David c/o Music Department, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif. 94305.

Emily Klass married Dr. **William Kaplan** '69, '77 M.D. in December 1990. **Marj Nicholas** was maid of honor. Bill's mother, **Phyllis Berkelhammer Tarter** '45, attended. Emily and Bill live in Staten Island, N.Y.

Andrew G. Tavel married Lorin Thomas (Baylor '83) in Houston in October 1990. **Jim Everett** and **David Livingstone** were in the wedding party, and numerous Brown alumni were in attendance.

Tom Turnbull is serving as president of Soccer Skills and Drills, Incorporated, a private soccer tutoring school in New Jersey. Tom and his wife, Ann, recently celebrated twelve years of marriage, "no children to brag about yet." Tom adds, "I can still outrun Dr. **Gerard Coste II** at any time." Tom lives in Plainfield, N.J.

Marilyn F. Vine, Carrboro, N.C., has begun her fourth year on the faculty at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She is an assistant professor in the department of epidemiology. She teaches and does research in the area of biochemical epidemiology.

79

Carolyn Hess Abraham and her husband, Rick, announce the birth of Alexander Hess Abraham on July 2. He joins Geoffrey, 5, and Teddy, 2. Carolyn is teaching business courses part-time at Carnegie Mellon University, and Rick continues in retailing. They live in Pittsburgh.

Honey Lynn Goldberg has been promoted to division counsel for domestic operations in the office of general counsel at Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, Ill. She joined the company as an attorney in 1984 and was division counsel for international operations in the same division before her promotion. She lives in Chicago.

George Hogeman works at the U.S. Consulate General in Montreal. He and his family live in Champlain, N.Y.

Abby Jennis and Steven Sokolow announce the birth of Brian Jennis Sokolow on Dec. 1, 1990. Abby is working part-time as a lawyer. They live in New York City.

Lisa Moore Kurek announces the birth of Sophia on Feb. 27, 1991. Max is 2 and loves having a sister. Lisa and her husband have settled in the Detroit (Bloomfield Village) area. "Two careers and two children keep us overworked but very happy."

Durward W. Parkinson and his wife, Lori, announce the birth of their second child, Isabel Anne. Durward is a partner in the law firm of Bernstein, Shur, Sawyer & Nelson in Portland, Maine.

Joseph W. Pasquariello moved to the West Coast last year to continue working in wind energy. He can be reached at 3619 Balfour Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94610.

Dena Rosen Ramey and her husband, Brian, are living in San Jose, Calif., with their two children: Marissa, 5, and Mitchell, 2. Dena is outcome assessment/quality control director for a series of multi-center rheumatic disease research studies at the Stanford Medical Center. She would love to hear from classmates at 976 Daffodil Way, San Jose 95117.

Alan D. Schiffres is senior vice president of Portfolio Management Associates, a financial services consulting firm. He and his wife live in the South Street Seaport area of Manhattan and "enjoy the seemingly daily changes in our son, Jeremy, 3."

Eric B. Schultz and his wife, Susan, announce the birth of Nicholas Edward Webb Schultz on Nov. 8, 1990. They live in Boxford, Mass.

Richard P. Sedano has been appointed commissioner of the Vermont Department of Public Service, the state agency that regulates utilities. He has been with the department since 1984, most recently as chief of engineering. His wife, **Susan Youngwood** '80, is editor and co-publisher of *Vermont Parent and Child* magazine and freelances for several publications, including the *New York Times* and *Vermont Life* magazine. Rich, Susan, and Caroline, 3, live in Montpelier, Vt.

80

Eric R. Albert is working for the Dell Corporation. He, his wife, and four daughters welcome visitors to 14 Hancock St., Auburndale, Mass. 02166.

Nancy Carlson was married to Timothy J. Berners-Lee in July 1990. They live in the Chavannes-de-Bogis suburb of Geneva, Switzerland, where Nancy works for the World Health Organization. They have a daughter, Chloe.

Allison Chernow and her husband, Lloyd Trufelman, announce the birth of Avery Claire on March 7. Allison is the executive producer of special projects at WNYC, the New York Public Radio station. They live in Brooklyn.

Dr. **Jon R. Davids** and Dr. Lochrane Grant, a pediatrician, are planning to marry. They live in San Diego, where John is a pediatric orthopaedist at UCSD/Children's Hospital. He works monthly at a charity hospital in Tijuana, Mexico.

Dr. **Mark S. Dresner** has joined the Palm Beach Medical Group, West Palm Beach, Fla., as a board-certified ophthalmologist. He graduated with honors from Albert Einstein College of Medicine in 1984, was chief resident at Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center, New York, and did advanced fellowship training in cornea and external disease

at the Bethesda Eye Institute, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. **Allen C. Han** ('83 M.D.) writes that his neurology practice in Boise, Idaho, is going well. He misses friends and would love to hear from them at 2683 Peregrine Pl., Boise 83702.

Nancy Chick Hyde and her husband, Doug, Westwood, Mass., announce the birth of Carrie Selina on Oct. 9. **Bruce** '50 and **Caroline Decatur Chick** '50 are the grandparents, and **Deborah Chick Burke** '77 is the child's aunt. Nancy has been a partner with Copley Real Estate Advisors since 1990, and Doug is a senior marketing representative with Codex Corporation. They recently settled into their new house.

Lisa Spraragen, New York City, is playing guitar five nights a week at the Ballroom and at Charmant on Sunday afternoons.

81

Constance D. Burton and Dr. **Augusto Bastidas** announce the birth of Anna Elizabeth Bastidas on July 11. They live in Baltimore.

82

Nancy C. Chen married Stephen Cavanaugh on Sept. 15, 1990, in Hopewell, N.J. Several Brown friends attended the festivities. Nancy works for Wyeth-Ayerst Research, and Steven works for Dionex Corporation. They live in Lawrenceville, N.J.

Teresa Denning and Edward Sevilla were married on June 29 at Manning Chapel; a reception followed at the Faculty Club. Terri's mother, **Pauline Longo Denning** '50, and brother, **Paul H. Denning** '89 M.D., were present, as were a number of classmates. After three weeks in Italy, the couple is living in New York City. Terri, who graduated from Harvard Business School in 1988, is a manager in the business analysis group at American Express Travel Related Services Company, Inc., and Ed is a senior marketing manager at *Sports Illustrated*.

Dr. **Todd W. Mailly** and **Jennifer Brown Mailly** announce the birth of Charlotte Jacqueline Mailly on Oct. 31, 1990. After five years in New York City, where Todd was a resident in orthopaedic surgery at Lenox Hill Hospital and Jennifer was an associate with Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, they have moved to Phoenix, Ariz., where Todd is completing a fellowship in joint replacement surgery.

Danianne Mizzy was married to Maurice Dana on Sept. 21 at the Friends Meeting House in New York City. Brunonians participating included **GINNY READ** '81, **Vanessa Holden** '81, **Marceline Hugot**, **Marissa Winter Kahen**, **Monica Allen**, **A. Eric Lane** '81, **Stuart Post**, and **Holly Kowitt**. Danianne continues to work as a theatrical lighting designer, and Maurice is a set and lighting designer, as well as an architectural and theatrical consultant. They live in Astoria, N.Y.

Lloyd J. Whitman is a physicist at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C. His address is 4740 Deer Run Ct., Alexandria, Va. 22306. (703) 768-4392.

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83

John H. Friedbauer, Jacksonville, Fla., writes that **Frieda Taylor** and **David Krantz** "finally tie the knot. Hundreds of alums attend. As tradition dictates, all toast **George Silos '82.**"

Lisa Nelson Peterson and **John Peterson** report "with pleasure, albeit belatedly," the birth of **Matthew John Peterson** on Nov. 14, 1990. They live in Larchmont, N.Y.

David H. Salesin completed his Ph.D. at Stanford in June and is spending the 1991-92 academic year as a visiting assistant professor in the program of computer graphics at Cornell. Next summer he will move to the University of Washington, Seattle, to take a tenure-track appointment. There he hopes to pursue his interests in hiking and sushi as well as computer graphics.

Robert A. Walsh, Jr., founded Elton Associates, a financial and political consulting firm. Robert and the business are located in Providence.

Debra K. Wolf married Jay Goldstein on May 5 in Philadelphia, where both are attorneys.

84

Stephen Aronson married **Andrea Kaufman** (Dartmouth '84) on Sept. 1 in Bedford, N.Y. A number of Brown alumni attended. Stephen is with Johnson and Johnson Baby Products in Skillman, N.J.

Andrea Cohen Bresnick and her husband, Michael, announce the birth of **Allison Rebecca** on Sept. 6. They live in Providence. Andrea is a consultant to the New England School of Addiction Studies.

Christine S. Cho, who received her M.B.A. from the University of Chicago in 1986, manages the foreign exchange area for General Motors in New York. In August, she married **Randall Smith** (University of Chicago '84), an account director at Saatchi & Saatchi. They live in New York City.

Dr. George B. Deckey announces the birth of **David George Deckey** on Oct. 1. George is completing his residency in general surgery, and his wife, Gowan, is in her last year of a pediatrics residency. They look forward to hearing from friends passing through the Southwest. Their address is 2615 East Cholla St., Phoenix, Ariz. 85028.

Patricia Langan has left National Westminster Bank PLC, where she was an assistant vice president, and has entered the two-year master's program at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government. She is also dancing with the Harvard Radcliffe Dance Company. "My house aspires to be a bed and breakfast," she writes, so friends are urged to visit at 165 Raymond St., Cambridge, Mass. 02140. (617) 661-3377.

Julie York Poling and her husband, Jack, announce the birth of **Kelsey Alexandra**. They live in Boca Raton, Fla.

Elaine Palmer Rankowitz and **Andrew Rankowitz** announce the birth of **Madeline Marie** on Jan. 31, 1991. They live in Weston, Conn.

85

Mary Duffy and **L. Robert Safian** were married on Oct. 13 in Manning Chapel. Fr. Howard O'Shea performed the ceremony. Many Brown alumni were present. Mary teaches special-needs children in Brooklyn, and Bobby is the executive editor of *American Lawyer* magazine. They live in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dr. Deborah A. Baumgarten and her husband, Dr. Fred Joseph (Harvard '84), are in their third year of residency training in radiology at Emory University. Deborah writes that she ran into Bill McCray in the emergency radiology department at Grady Memorial Hospital. Bill is a third-year medical student at Emory. Friends can write Deborah at 2469 Hunting Valley Dr., Decatur, Ga. 30033.

Susan Schwartz Stewart and her husband, Scott (Michigan '85), live in Washington, D.C., where Susan is teaching third grade, and Scott is involved in real estate development.

86

Lt. (jg) John Bush is a naval aviator and currently attached to VFA 106 at NAS Cecil Field. He flies the F/A 18 Hornet. His address is 1799 Olive Ct., Orange Park, Fla. 32073.

Jodi Falk has been a dancer and choreographer in New York since graduation and currently is on a full fellowship at Temple University in Philadelphia as an M.F.A. candidate in dance. "I had the pleasure of performing a solo at the alumni dance concert during my 5th reunion and would like to thank Julie Strandberg and the department of theater arts." Jodi lives in Philadelphia.

David A. Genovese was married to **Camilla Aimee Herrera** on May 18. David is an assistant building supervisor with Hines Interests Limited Partnership, New York City, and Camilla is an editor at *World Press* magazine. They live in Stamford, Conn. David's father, **Charles '54**, of Kent, Conn., sent this note.

Lynne A. Greenberg and **Eric Michael Avram** '87 were married on Sept. 21 in St. Louis, Mo. Members of the wedding party included **Audrey Stone**, **Holly Peterson** '87, and **Susannah Blinkoff**. Lynne and Eric live in New York City.

Katherine W. Oxnard is a freelance writer living in New York City. She is planning on graduate school in 1992. She writes that from time to time she runs into **Matthew Scott** '88 and **Mike Coughlin** '87. She would love to hear from friends at 70 West 71st St., #3B, New York 10023.

Tom Torkildson is a "3 L" at Baylor Law School in Texas. He plans to practice in Fresno, Calif., after graduation. His address is Rivercrest Apts., Apt. 104, 66 Daughtry St., Waco, Texas 76706.

87

Joseph E. Copeland left his position as coordinator of BRUNAP, the Brown AIDS

Program, and is a full-time student in the post-baccalaureate premedical program at the University of Pennsylvania. Send encouraging words to 2201 Pennsylvania Ave., #308, Philadelphia, Pa. 19130. Joe plans to attend the 5th reunion.

Nicole Smith Dinwiddie, Palo Alto, Calif., is a program officer for the U.S. Public Health Service, and **Scott K. Dinwiddie** has begun law school at the University of Washington. He may be contacted at 1409 N.E. Boot St., #4, Seattle 98105-6737.

Lisa M. Kors, Los Angeles, received her M.F.A. in film production from USC in December. The documentary she directed, about teenage girls who become traditional Orthodox Jews against their parents' wishes, will screen at the Motion Picture Academy in April. "Winning the Jeffrey Jones screenwriting scholarship helped financially and gave my confidence a boost. I've got a producer interested in one screenplay, am shopping around a second, and scribbling away at the

third. Friends can reach me at (213) 933-4305."

88

Hilary Boshes and **Perry Hoffmeister** were married on Sept. 21. **Rob Hauck** was best man. **Jarl Ginsberg '87**, **Jim Hanley**, and **Mike Neubert** were groomsmen, and **Nicole Hoffmeister '91** was a bridesmaid. The soloist at the ceremony was **Beth Goldman Galer**. More than twenty Brown friends from the classes of '84 through '91 attended. Hilary is a fourth-year medical student at Albert Einstein College of Medicine and was recently elected to Alpha Omega Alpha. She is planning a residency in pediatrics. Perry is an investment banking associate with Lehman Brothers. They live in New York City.

Matthew A. Carpenter, Schurz, N.Y., completed the San Francisco Marathon along with **Nick Brustin**, "who ran an impressive 2:38."

Pamela M. Dudzik is attending USC in

the master's in public policy program. Her address is 816 North Electric Ave., Alhambra, Calif. 91801. She recently visited **Cindy Edwards Opitz** and got the grand tour of Iowa City.

Gurinder S. Kaira, after spending three years in India, is enrolled in the M.B.A. program at Harvard Business School. Friends can contact him at (617) 493-5416.

Paula M. Robinson and **David S. Miller** were married at Manning Chapel on Aug. 10. **Karen Silber '87** and **Mark Toole** were in the wedding party. Many alumni attended the ceremony and the reception, which was held in Newport, R.I. Paula is a project specialist at Polk County Elderly Services and executive director of the Des Moines Civic Music Association, and David is a second-year law student at Drake University. They live in Des Moines, Iowa.

Patty Riskind Salvadore is married and working for The Sachs Group, a computer software/consulting company in Evanston, Ill., where she lives. Patty sends news of classmates: **Milisa Galazzi** is living in Chicago and is engaged to be married in 1992. **Art Markman** is married and teaching at Northwestern University in Evanston. **James Foreman, Jr.**, is a third-year law student at Yale.

Steven Weinstock '87

Let there be light

When last we visited with **Steve Weinstock**, he was mounting the senior exhibition for his studio-art concentration in a small, dark room in the List Art Building. The jewel-like beauty and quirky appeal of his holograms — three-dimensional images recorded on special film with laser beams — persuaded us to feature Weinstock's work in this magazine ("One Holographer's Dance," May 1987). Immediately thereafter, Weinstock flew home to Los Angeles with the holograms in wooden crates, and a dream of becoming a leading artist in the little-recognized medium.

Now it appears he is on his way to realizing that dream. In July, the *Los Angeles Times* noted that Weinstock was headed to Prague, where he would represent the United States in the International Festival of Light, an artistic celebration that included exhibitors from twenty countries. From there, Weinstock was to travel to the Soviet Union to conclude plans for collaborating with New York holographer Rudie Berkhout and Soviet composer Andrei Mison on a show this year in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

"I'm so excited about Prague," the artist told the *Times*. "The work will be shown in a context of light, and not technology, and for me, that's really impor-

tant." Weinstock, originally an engineering major at Brown, has been at pains since finding his medium to distinguish holographic fine art from mere flashy technology.

"Holography suffers from the preconceptions that people have that it's just gimmicky — something you see on cereal boxes and credit cards, or that it's too technical to be expressive," he explains. "But my holography is so low-tech, it goes against that whole idea of a quarter-million-dollar studio with technicians running all over the place."

Weinstock's holograms, which run the gamut from clever word plays to commentaries on urban blight, have been exhibited in New York, Toronto, Atlanta, Montreal, and Japan. The Museum of Holography in New York City collects his works, which sell for \$200 to \$2,000. He recently won a \$10,000 Shearwater Foundation Holography Award.

In spite of what the *Times* termed his "growing international reputation," Weinstock finds Los Angeles an inhospitable market for his art. "I think it's because people are afraid to take a chance on a new medium," he speculates. "But people are starting to become aware of holography . . . [A]ll I have to do is get [them] to understand the artistic implications of it."

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Jonathan F. Bastian is teaching in Rockford, Ill., and recently celebrated one year as a volunteer firefighter. The department is training him to be certified as an EMT-I. He is also taking courses for his M.A.T. degree. Jon lives in Loves Park, Ill.

Sallie R. Goetsch is studying for a Ph.D. in classical studies at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

Kevin M. Sullivan is attending Tulane Law School.

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John Gordinier is living in Poznan, Poland, where he is a consultant to the Polish-American Enterprise Fund. In November 1989, the U.S. Congress authorized \$240 million in accordance with the Support for East European Democracy Act (SEED Act). John is involved with the disbursement of the funds in the form of small-business loans throughout the western section of Poland. He can be written to c/o Shorebank Corporation, 7054 South Jeffrey Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60649.

Lisa Heller, Boca Raton, Fla., writes that **Sarah Hodges** married Steve Hughes (Chicago '90 Ph.D.) in June. Guests were entertained by a group of Tamil dancers. The couple honeymooned in Las Vegas and then left for India.

Matthew L. Taylor is attending the school of architecture at the University of Virginia. Last summer he was an intern with HUD in Washington, D.C.

91

Marilla Ochis is studying law at the University of Michigan Law School in Ann Arbor.

William Rivera is studying and conducting research at the University of Stockholm for the 1991-92 academic year on a Fulbright grant. He welcomes letters from friends at Forskarbacken 5/331, 10405 Stockholm, Sweden.

GS

Simon Ostrach '49 Sc.M., '50 Ph.D., Wilbert J. Austin Distinguished Professor of Engineering, department of mechanical and aerospace engineering, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, has been named an honorary member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) for his lifelong service to engineering. The conferral took place during the society's winter annual meeting in December in Atlanta. Ostrach was honored for "lasting contributions in the area of buoyancy-driven flows, especially those physiochemical processes vital for low-gravity applications in space, and for distinguished service to engineering education and the profession of mechanical engineering."

Raymond H. Lopez '63 A.M. is a professor of finance at the Lubin Graduate School of Business of Pace University. He is also chairman of the board of directors of the Academic Federal Credit Union, which serves ten schools of higher education in the New York metropolitan region. He lives in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Edgar A. DeMeo '65 Sc.M., '68 Ph.D. manages

a program in solar and wind power development for the Electric Power Research Institute on behalf of the U.S. electric power industry. Wind power is approaching commercial maturity in many parts of the country, DeMeo writes, and solar power, already successful in niche markets, is likely to become a significant contributor by the end of the decade. DeMeo lives in Palo Alto, Calif.

Douglas S. Campbell '70 A.M., Lock Haven, Pa., spent part of last summer as a copy editor for the San Luis Obispo, Calif., *Tribune*, courtesy of a grant from the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education.

Robert P. Liburdy '75 Ph.D. (see **Nora Burgess** '74).

Rick Fleeter '80 Ph.D. (see '76).

Barbara Curnutte Marzik '81 M.A.T. and **James V. Marzik** '84 Ph.D. announce the birth of Andrew John on April 19. Jimmy is 3. James Marzik is a group leader in ceramic research at the Army Materials Technology Laboratory in Watertown, Mass., and Barbara Marzik teaches history at Londonderry (N.H.) High School. They live in Nashua, N.H.

Geoffrey A. Landis '84 Sc.M., '85 Sc.M., '88 Ph.D. recently published *Myths, Legends, and True History*, a collection of science fiction short stories, with Pulphouse Publishing (Eugene, Oreg.). In 1990, he was awarded the Nebula Award, given by the Science Fiction Writers of America, for his short story, "Ripples in the Dirac Sea." The Nebula is regarded as one of the highest honors in the science

fiction writing field. Landis is a physicist and works on solar energy projects at the NASA Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio. He is a recognized authority on the utilization of solar cells for providing power for space missions, and the author of nearly a hundred scientific papers in the fields of solar energy, semiconductor physics, and space flight. He lives in Brook Park, Ohio.

Mario Emiliani '88 Ph.D. was promoted to deputy program manager for NASA's EPM Program at Pratt & Whitney. He and his wife, Lucinda Emiliani (University of Rhode Island '83), live in North Palm Beach, Fla., with their son, Michael, 1. Cindy left work at Northern Telecom to be a full-time mother.

MD

Nora Burgess '77 M.D. (see '74).

William H. Kaplan '77 M.D. (see **Emily Klass** '78).

Dennis E. Bier '84 M.D. has been appointed to the staff of the Johnson County Radiation Therapy Center, an outpatient cancer treatment facility in Overland Park, Kans. He completed his training in radiation oncology at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., where he was a fellow in the division of radiation oncology.

Paul H. Denning '89 M.D. (see **Teresa Denning** '82).

Obituaries

Hugh Wilson MacNair '17, Kennett Square, Pa.; Sept. 23. He graduated from Brown, but was serving in France as an ambulance driver with the French Army a month before his class graduated. For his bravery he was awarded the Croix de Guerre and, after transferring to the U.S. Army, the Distinguished Service Cross. He worked for the New York Telephone Company until he retired in 1960. Active in community affairs his entire life, he served on the school board in Great Neck, N.Y., as a justice of the peace, and as a member of the draft board during World War II, of the library board in Dorset, Vt., and of the Residents Association in Kennett Square. He was a trustee emeritus of Brown. He is survived by two daughters and a son, **Hugh** '46, 60 Shorecrest Ct., Kala Pt., Port Townsend, Wash. 98368.

Maude Wishart Metz '23, Great Barrington, Mass.; April 9. She was a school teacher in Attleboro, Mass., before moving in 1927 to New York City, where she was a hostess at the Alice Foote McDougal Restaurant and at Terese Worthington Grant's. Later she was librarian at Great Neck (N.Y.) Public Library for twenty years. After her retirement, she

made her home with her daughter, Ricca L. Metz, Collins Hill Rd., Mill River, Mass. 01244, who survives her.

Ruth M. White '23, Newport, R.I.; Dec. 8. She was the teacher in the one-room Moosup Valley School in Foster, R.I., until retiring in the 1940s. During that time, she lived on the family farm in Foster. She then lived in New Hampshire in the 1960s before moving to the Baptist Home, Newport, R.I., in 1973. She is survived by a brother, Philip, of Lake Geneva, Fla.

Alice Humphrey Custer '26, Cape Coral, Fla.; Oct. 30. She was a secretary to the New England district manager of the W.T. Grant Company store chain prior to her marriage, and then worked for twenty years for her husband's engineering office, William C. Custer, Inc. She was a former president of the Pembroke Club of Boston. Survivors include a son, Nathan, 200 Crystal Lake Dr., Yorktown, Va. 23692.

Joseph May Davis '31, Pawtucket, R.I.; owner and superintendent of Riverside Cemetery in Pawtucket from 1936 until he retired in 1986; Nov. 26. The Davis family has owned the cemetery since 1874. A past president of the Pawtucket Visiting Nurses Association,

he is a former member of the board of directors of Butler Hospital and of Memorial Hospital. A candidate for mayor of Pawtucket in the 1950s, he was a former chairman of the board of canvassers of that city. Survivors include four children, including Polly D. Stiles, 724 Pleasant St., Pawtucket 02860.

Clifford Holden Pearce '32, '33 A.M., Schenectady, N.Y., a retired professor of psychology at Union College; March 6. He taught psychology and education at Union College for twenty-nine years, joining the faculty in 1947 as an assistant professor. He was director of the college's psychometric laboratory until 1953, when it was disbanded. His specialty was clinical testing and research in teaching methods, and he also counseled students and wrote articles on auditory adaptation and localization. He was a member of the American Psychological Association and the Eastern Psychological Association. Sigma Xi. Phi Beta Kappa. He is survived by his wife, Esther, 1436 Via Del Mar, Schenectady 12309.

S. Turner Blanchard '33, Yarmouthport, Mass.; Oct. 16. He was the former owner and publisher of the *Westporter-Herald*, a Westport, Conn., newspaper that he bought in 1944. The newspaper was merged with the

Westport *Town Crier* in 1955. He practiced woodworking and was a member of the Penobscot Marine Museum, Searsport, Maine, where he spent summers with his family. He is survived by his wife, Peggy, 53 Collingwood Dr., Yarmouthport 02675.

Frances B. Cowell '33, Warwick, R.I., a retired teacher; Nov. 25. She is survived by a brother, Clyde D. Bennett, Jr., 145 Clifton Ave., Warwick 02889.

Marian Rosen Tenenbaum '33, Providence; Nov. 18. Among her survivors are two sons, **Philip** '60, P.O.B. 667, Wilmette, Ill. 60091; and **Robert** '64, 71 Carol Ln., Richboro, Pa. 18954.

Jay Simon Baumann '35, Rye, N.Y.; Nov. 7. He was a vice president and treasurer for Sierra Realty Corporation in New York City. Survivors include his wife, Hannah, 20 Norman Dr., Rye 10580; and a brother, **Richard** '41.

Giles A. MacEwen '41, Roswell, N.M.; May 30. A petroleum geologist, he began his career with Standard Oil Company, working in Honduras, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and Angola. He returned to the U.S. in 1951, and, after doing graduate work at the University of Oklahoma and Colorado School of Mines, worked for Carter Oil Company in Durango, Colo. From 1955 to 1968, he worked for Trans-Cuba Oil Company in Havana, Libyan Desert Oil Company in Tripoli, Libya, and GEOMAP in Florence, Italy. He was a consulting geologist in Roswell until his retirement in 1984. During World War II, he served with the Fifth Army, including thirty-six months in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. Survivors include his wife, Gloria, 24 Riverside Dr., Roswell 88201; and a son.

Alexander Allison Hardy '43, Forestville, Conn.; date of death unknown. He was a vice president in charge of the meat division at Nutmeg Sales Company in Danbury, Conn. He is survived by his wife, Mary, 160 West Washington St., #L-3, Forestville 06010.

William Grossman Vorhaus, Jr. '43, Burke, Va., a retired business executive; Nov. 7. Survivors include his wife, Catharine, of Burke, Va.

Louise MacKay Bell '45, Gaithersburg, Md.; Oct. 16. Among her survivors is a daughter, Martha Bell, 10561 Cambridge Ct., Gaithersburg 20819.

Daniel Frank Goske '47, Euclid, Ohio; Aug. 13, 1990. He was general manager and vice president of South Shore Tool & Development in Mentor, Ohio. He served in the Navy during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Adelaide, 25550 Chatworth Dr., Euclid 44117.

Phyllis Rosenthal Smith '47, Laguna Beach, Calif.; October 1987. She is survived by her husband, Arthur, 535 Monterey Dr., Laguna Beach 92651.

Carolyn Biggs Betz '49, Providence; Nov. 30. Survivors include her son, **David** '78, 95 Keene St., Providence 02906.

James Joseph Schantz '49, Phoenixville, Pa.; Aug. 4. He is survived by his sister, Catherine M. Frock, 220 Marshall St., Phoenixville 19460.

Louis Michael Meyers '52, Sharpsburg, Pa.; June 19. He worked for the American Express Company and for a number of years was assigned to the Paris, France, office. There is no information regarding survivors.

John Kroth Chittim '53, New Orleans; Oct. 30. He was a paratrooper in the Army from 1953 to 1955. After attending graduate school at McGill University in Montreal, he moved to the French quarter of New Orleans, where he lived for thirty-five years. He graduated from Tulane law school and worked in the insurance industry until his death, serving as a regional manager for American International Group. His wide-ranging interests included opera and vocal music, and in his later years he became a dedicated runner, participating several times in the London and New York marathons. Among his survivors is his brother, David, 130 Linden Dr., Cohasset, Mass. 02025.

Barrett Moulton Gross, Sr. '57, Newport, R.I.; Nov. 2, after choking on food in a restaurant. He served two terms on the Narragansett Town Council in the 1960s and later served on the Narragansett Redevelopment Agency, which planned and supervised construction of a downtown urban renewal project in the 1970s. For many years he owned a real estate firm and also did independent property appraisals in South County, R.I., and in San Diego, where he moved in 1979. He returned to Rhode Island in 1986. He participated in damage appraisals after several major weather disasters, including floods in Augusta, Maine, and storm damage in Austin, Texas; New Orleans; Tampa, Fla.; and San Francisco. While living in California, he did radio and television production for the San Diego Padres and the San Diego Chargers while affiliated with J.G. Productions, which was founded by his brother. He was a former president of the Narragansett Little League and a member of the Narragansett Preservation and Improvement Association. He also served as president of the Narragansett Chamber of Commerce for three years. He was an Army veteran and retired as a lieutenant colonel from the Army Reserve in 1976. Among his survivors are four children, including Barrett, Jr., of Wakefield, R.I.

Scott Edward Manley '67, Atlanta, a partner in the Atlanta law firm of Manley, Back & Duncan since 1984; Sept. 1, of cardiac arrest. A television actor in his teens, and an advance man arranging concert sites in Europe and North America for the Beatles during his undergraduate years, he became a full partner in the twenty-five-lawyer firm of Saxe,

Bacon, Dolan & Manley, New York City, within a year of his graduation from the University of Virginia Law School. During his career in New York he maintained personal and professional relationships with a number of entertainment and business figures. He later joined his family's Chicago-based industrial minerals conglomerate, Manley Brothers, Inc., managing the company's legal and financial departments from offices in Asheville, N.C., and Atlanta. Among survivors is a sister, Sandra Ann Manley, of New York City.

Kenny Schwartzman '77, Indiana, Pa.; Oct. 24. After graduating with his Ph.D. from Dartmouth, he taught at Bates College and the University of Texas before becoming an associate professor of physics at Indiana University in Pennsylvania. Survivors include his parents; his wife, Jennifer, 108 Rural Gardens Ct., Indiana 15701; three children; and a brother, **David** '66 Sc.M., '71 Ph.D.

Joseph Watmough, Glocester, R.I., Brown men's swimming coach for thirty-two years; Oct. 13. His coaching career spanned more than sixty years, thirty as swimming coach at the Olneyville (R.I.) Boys Club and thirty-two at Brown. He was the first inductee into the Rhode Island Aquatic Hall of Fame and was named to the Brown University Athletic Hall of Fame. Watmough was remembered by friends and by former members of the swimming teams he coached as a man who put the educational and individual growth values of his swimmers first. He was a consummate motivator, and, as a self-taught swimming coach, maintained an intellectual curiosity to learn about swim coaching techniques from the leading coaches of his day. Much has changed since Watmough coached at Brown. The Smith Swim Center has replaced Colgate-Hoyt. A self-taught coach, "a rough diamond," as Win Wilson '51 called him, would stand little chance of getting a college coaching job in these times, and it is unlikely, too, that many of the swimmers Watmough coached would make today's teams. As Michael L. Levy '66 recalled, "Joe took a mediocre swimmer like me and made a decent competitor out of me. He coached under the poorest conditions and never complained." In one sense, Watmough belongs to another era, when collegiate athletic competition could emphasize the nobler ideals of sport instead of counting wins and losses as the ultimate achievement of the goal. But in the larger sense, his dedication to his chosen profession and to his swimmers makes him a coach for all times. Watmough is survived by a son, Joseph, Jr., of Venice, Fla.; a brother; and a sister. Contributions to the The Joseph Watmough Endowment for Men's Swimming may be mailed to Brown University Sports Foundation, Box 1925, Providence, R.I. 02912. **B**

Finally...

By Jamie Frederic Metzl '90

Life and death in the Bodleian

Oxford University's Bodleian Library is a monument to the sacred power of books. Its outer walls are adorned with statues of saints, and its interior nurtures the silence of a Gothic cathedral.

Here, books are held in such high esteem that no book can ever be loaned. Both Oliver Cromwell and Charles I asked to borrow books, and both were denied. Most of the books are not on the open shelves and must be requested in writing, and then met in large, chapel-like reading rooms.

It was not far from here that William of Occam pondered the division between reason and faith, rationality and emotion. In the early fourteenth century, Occam attempted to understand God's world through the use of logic – a fitting task for these environs.

And yet, sitting quietly in the library's upper reading room, I am pulled away from the comfort and control that reason and its structures have allowed me. My body literally aches as I read about atrocities committed by the Khmer Rouge – the topic I am researching for my doctoral dissertation. I read of children being torn apart by their legs, and of people tied together and then bayoneted, one by one by one. All the while, I am surrounded by the silence of reason.

My mind wanders toward similar images stored in my brain: the words of Primo Levi, Elie Wiesel, and others who survived the Holocaust, and thoughts of others, including many relatives of mine, who did not. I remember my visits to Auschwitz and Matthaussen, the Warsaw ghetto, and the small village in Austria where my father was born. I feel again the pain I felt when I first comprehended the act of genocide – of destroying millions of individual histories and memories.



MADIS IDARAND

Words return to me from the Passover seders of my childhood, words such as "We shall never forget," and "It shall be as if it happened to me." As I sit, feeling the weight of such recollections, I am reminded that in the philosophical system I have created for myself, this feeling is the ultimate confirmation that I am alive.

In Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*, the character who travels deep into the jungle (and, metaphorically, into the depths of the human soul) finds the words "the horror, the horror" to be the summary of his journey. He returns to civilization with this knowledge, but is protected from it by the cushioning layers of society.

Studying the Cambodian genocide, like the Holocaust, is a journey into a heart of darkness from which no one can return unchanged. It is, at least in part, a struggle with the Bodleian. I think of the children of Cambodia and of Poland, and I am reminded of my little brother, the older people, and my parents. I ask the unanswerable questions of "how" and "why." It is painful, and returning to this library every day means the pain is relentless.

I count the books on the shelves near me. One, two, three . . . there are about twenty across on a shelf, eight shelves vertically, twenty-four rows along the wall. A total of 4,000 books. That means

that 250 such walls make one million, the approximate number of people killed in Cambodia. One thousand five hundred such walls would contain 6 million books. What possible connection can there be between these numbers and one child murdered in front of his mother? What is logic when confronted with genocide?

And yet, I ask myself how I can ever accept or be comfortable within society if I feel that my comfort derives from voluntary blindness. To hide from knowledge is to hide from one's self and to deny the possibility of growth and even of happiness. Surrounded by this beautiful library, this monument to rational thought, I am caught in a struggle between my emotional response of revulsion and pain, and my philosophical drive to penetrate further, to ask the questions for which I demand answers in a rational and unbiased way.

The legacy of my family's history is not a burden of remembrance, but a responsibility: a responsibility to live my life staring wide-eyed into the heart of darkness. **B**

Jamie Frederic Metzl is working on his doctoral dissertation at St. Antony's College, Oxford. He is spending this year in Pnom Penh, where he is doing field work and working for Cambodia Trust, a charitable organization.

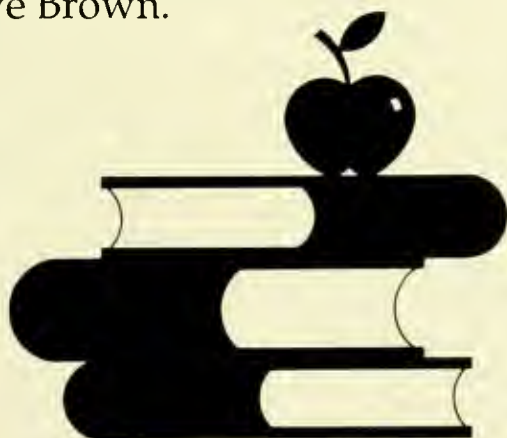


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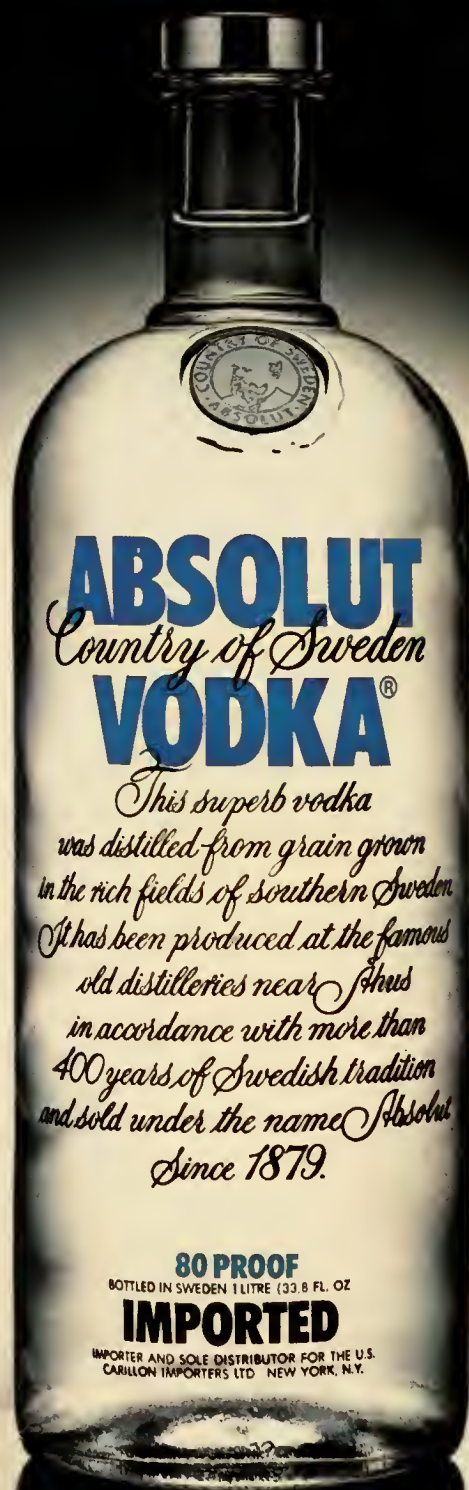
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